The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,253.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GORRINGE—February 24th, at Colaba, the wife of Dr. Gorringe, 4th (the King's Own) Royal Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

BILBY—February 25th, Mr. John Bilby, Chief Engineer Apollo Cotton Press Co., deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PETERSON—February 16th, at Darbhanga, Tirhoot, the wife of F. W. Y. Peterson, Esq., of a daughter.

BOND—February 19th, at 24, Chowringhee, the wife of Captain H. Bond, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—MARSHALL—February 16th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. C. Garbett, Lieutenant Hugh Hildyard Murray, Royal Artillery, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Park Marshall, Esq., Solicitor.

DEATHS.

THORNTON—February 16th, at Chunar, Mr. H. Thornton, of Calcutta, aged 58 years.

PHILLIPS—February 18th, at 11, Free School Street, Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Phillips, of Cachar, aged 4 months and 2 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—February 10th, at John Pereiras, the wife of Pensioned Quarter Master Serjeant John Barker, of a daughter.

FERNANDO—February 18th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. A. M. Fernando, of a son.

RHENIUS—February 13th, at Bangalore, the wife of T. Rhenius, Esq., Inspecting Postmaster, Railway Division, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—NOLAN—February 13th, at Bangalore, Staff Serjeant M. Phillips, to Mrs Nolan, relict of Serjeant Major J. Nolan, C. Battery 20th Brigade R. Artillery, and only daughter of Quarter Master E. Kilroy, Royal Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

BARKER—February 10th, at John Pereiras, Hannah, the beloved wife of Pensioned Quarter Master Serjeant John Barker, aged 39 years and 4 months.

BARKER—February 10th, at John Pereiras, 5 hours after birth, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Pensioned Quarter Master Serjeant John Barker.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

DUCKETT—February 16th, at Lucknow, after a long and painful illness, Amelia Louisa, the beloved wife of Mr. John Duckett, Commissariat Department, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar ... „	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Compta .... „	Monday.	Mangalore.	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa .... „	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla ... „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Bombay - -Dep. 1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep. 6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - - „ 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „ 6th, 16th & 23th.
Mangarole - - „ 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder - „ 7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder - „ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Margarole - - „ 7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - „ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - - „ 8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr. 5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay - -Arr 9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st March next at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry - „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th February at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1865.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class .... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class .... £45 }
Second Class .... £25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class .... £ 64 10 0 }
Second Class .... „ 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class .... „ 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM" to Kurrachee on FRIDAY the 2nd March next, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY, Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of PLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

PLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans, of about 150 NATIVE CONVICTS expected from Kurrachee, about the end of this Month. Vessel finding Fittings and Provisions.

A Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding provisions only for the latter.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 23rd February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28. and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Head Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,	

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, (with power to increase).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

First Call £5 (Rs. 50) on Allotment.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq. J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. GAVIN STEEL, Esq. ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director* (*pro tem.*), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Offices:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mahalkurrie's Cutcherrie, Nagotana, on the 5th March, 17,000 TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the above districts, and all removed out of the Forests.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba and Severndroog.

Camp Dapoolie, 19th February 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

VETERINARY & LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—RACE HORSES FOR SALE.—The owner going up-country with his Corps.

"Denmark"	G. A. H., 14-2, 6 years old	Rs. 2,000
"Merlin"	G. A. C., 15 hands, 3 years, a Maiden.	„ 2,000
"Challenger"	CH. A. H., 14-2¼, 6 years	„ 1,500
"Dunmow"	CH. E. F., 15-2, 4 years, by Ethelbert out of Flitch	„ 2,000
"Harkaway"	B. A. C., 14-1, 4 years	„ 1,200
"Abdallah"	G. AUST. H., 15 hands, 5 years, thorough bred, broken into saddle and harness	„ 1,500
"Happy Lad"	B. A. H. 14-2, 5 years, a Maiden.	„ 1,000
"Dasher"	CH. A. H., 14-2, 7 years, a good pig sticker, lately broken into harness.	„ 750
"Dutchman"	G. A. P., 13-2, 7 years	„ 3,000

W. LAMB, V. S. and Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genovas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is requested to the following ALTERATION in the CHARGES for CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Articles:—

KUPPAS, hitherto charged at 4th class rate, will, until further notice, be reduced to 3rd class rate.

MOWRA, whether loose or in bags, will, until further notice, be charged 1st class rate from all Stations to Bombay only.

This arrangement will come into force from this date.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the public is requested to the following RATE charged for the conveyance of SHEEP:—

On and after THURSDAY the 1st March, Sheep will be carried and charged at the rate of annas 4 per hundred per mile.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 21st February 1866.

AT the Church Missionary Society's "ROBERT MONEY" INSTITUTION, facing the Esplanade, a BAZAAR, under the patronage of Lady FRERE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th February 1866. Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—A large quantity of CHILDREN'S CLOTHES and FANCY ARTICLES, just received from England, to the value of more than Rupees 2,000, WILL BE SOLD in behalf of the NASIK ORPHANAGE and FEMALE SCHOOLS, in Bombay and other places.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next.*

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE.

Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—UNDER LIQUIDATION.

धि प्रिन्स अफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees 170 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Street.

Shareholders are requested to produce certificates of shares standing in their own names, at the time of receiving payment.

By order,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बांबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs. 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P.M., (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto		2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons should make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Parties indebted to the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, up to the 31st December 1865, are requested to pay to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 47, Borah Bazaar, Fort, the amount of their Debts in regard to the Hotel, by the end of the current month, failing which legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of unpaid Claims.

EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CASSINATH,
Late Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company held THIS DAY, all SHARES upon which the FOURTH CALL of Five Hundred Rupees per Share, and Interest due thereon, shall not have been paid on or before the 28th instant, shall be absolutely FORFEITED, and thereafter disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st of March next, a STEAM FERRY BOAT will ply once a day between Bombay (Boree Bunder) and the undermentioned Ports:—

Mandwa.
Rewus.
Caranja.
Dhurrumtue.
Oorun.
Oolwa.

The Native Ferry Boats at present plying between the above Ports will cease to do so from the 1st proximo.

E. P. DOWN, Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 17th February 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon .... Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .... Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.
To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.
To re-elect Directors.
To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER, PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—

Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.

Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SERVANT, to attend on a Lady and Child going to England via the Cape. Address "H. L. T.," care PESTONJEE & JAMSETJEE, Dubash, No. 2, Dean Lane.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each .... Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races .... „ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" .... „ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS of POPULAR BOOKS lately received and remaining available:—

Smith's smaller History of Rome. 5th edition, illustrated ... Rs.	2	12
Smith's smaller History of England. 4th edition, illustrated	2	12
Researches into the Early History of Mankind. By E. B. Taylor, author of Mexico and the Mexicans, 8vo	9	0
Once upon a Time. By Charles Knight. A new and enlarged edition, post 8vo	8	0
Emily Chester. A Novel. 12mo	2	0
Rambles beyond Railways: or, Notes in Cornwall taken afoot by Wilkie Collins. New edition, illustrated	4	8
The Intellectual Observer. Vol. 6. A review of Natural History, Microscopic Research, &c., illustrated with coloured plates and numerous engravings on wood. 8vo half bound	5	12
Beeton's Book of Household Management. Sixty fifth thousand. 12mo half bound	5	12
Dickson's Fibre Plants of India, Africa, and our Colonies: their cultivation and manufacture. 8vo	5	12
Ainsworth's Ovingdean Grange. Illustrated	4	8
Beale's (L. S.) Structure and Growth of the Tissues and on Life	4	8
Forest Sketches,—Deerstalking and other sports in the Highlands fifty years ago. Illustrated	11	4
Charles Knight's School History of England	5	4
Butler Burke at Eton. By Bracebridge Hemyng	8	0
Routledge's Diamond Dictionary. By Nuttall	0	12
Hawkins's Artistic Anatomy of the Horse	0	12
Ballads of the Peasantry. Edited by Robert Bell	1	4
Poems of Wit and Humour. By Thomas Hood	3	12
Tennyson's Enoch Arden	4	8
Forster's Israel in the Wilderness	4	8
Walks and Talks about London. By John Timbs	6	8
Formulary of Prescriptions for use in Military Hospitals	0	12
The Cornhill Gallery, containing 100 Drawings. By Millais, Thackeray, and others	16	0
Lord Oakburn's Daughters. By the author of "East Lynne"	4	8
Ellen Montgomery's Bookshelf. Illustrated	2	12
Deerbrook. By Harriet Martineau	2	0
Homes without Hands. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Illustrated	16	0
Gubbin's Mutinies in Oudh, 3rd edn.	8	0
Tennyson's Poems, complete. 6 vols. Handsomely bound in Morocco extra	75	0
Arnold's Life and Correspondence. By Stanley. 2 vols.	6	4
Auber's Rise and Progress of British Power in India. 2 vols.	5	12
Beauchesne's Louis XVII: his life, sufferings and death. 2 vols.	6	12
Dixon's Life of Admiral Blake	1	8
Memoirs and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington. By Madden. 3 vols., with Portraits	26	0
The Annals of England, from contemporary writers	9	0
Lord Auckland's Journals and Correspondence. 4 vols.	22	8
Alison's Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir C. Stewart. 3 vols.	30	0
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Biography	5	12
Recollections and Wanderings of Paul Bedford	3	12
Bell's The Empire in India	6	8
Historical Revelations of 1848. By Louis Blanc	8	0
Bentham's Life. By M. S. Bentham	8	0
The Personal History of Lord Bacon. By Hepworth Dixon.	9	0
Babbage's Passages from the Life of a Philosopher.	9	0
Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors. 10 vols.	45	0
Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Bronte	2	0
Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry By W. J. Fitzpatrick	4	8
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World	6	12
Memorials of the Rev. T. Boaz, with Portrait	4	0
Butt's History of Italy. 2 vols	24	4
Boutell's Heraldry, Historical and Popular, richly illustrated	16	0
Kirk's History of Charles the Bold. 2 vols.	23	8
Dandolo's Italian Volunteers and Lombard Rifle Brigade in 1848-9	4	0
D'Arblay's Diary and Letters. 7 vols	14	0
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, complete in 5 vols.	12	8
Fragmentary Remains of Sir H. Davy	6	12
Lord Dundonald's Autobiography. 2 vols.	13	4
Elizabeth de Valvis and the Court of Phillip II. 2 vols.	13	4
Clough's Greek History from Themistocles to Alexander	3	12
Capper's Three Presidencies of India	2	4
Cavour. A Memoir by E. Dicey.		
England and France under the House of Lancaster	9	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions are reported to have taken place this day in New Elphinstones, Commercials, and Back Bays. New Elphinstones advanced from 195 to 210, and close firm at 205 premium; Commercials rose from 11½ to 12½ premium; Back Bays close at 5,000 premium; Elphinstones at 125 premium; Mazagons at 1,350; Freres at 750; United Victorias at 2,400 per share. Market steady but little doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount.
1,020,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
800,000	400	10	......	Mofussil Financial Association.	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	No quotations.
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,000 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	205 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	...	Frere Land Co.	750 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,350 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,400 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 296
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 10⅛
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 390 to 400
Dhollera (April and May)	„ 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa	„ 400 to 405
Surat and Broach	„ 370 to 375
Porebunder	„ 280 to 290
Veeraval	„ 280 to 310
Khandeish (New)	„ 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned)	„ 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	„ 425 to 430
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 450 to 455

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th February, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 17th February 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	17th Feb.	24th Feb
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,00
Genl. Treasury Balance	„ 104,36,266	„ 114,07,07
Deposits at Head Office	„ 187,69,999	„ 207,86,983
Do. at Branches	„ 50,77,702	„ 53,14,222
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 2,40,154	„ 2,40,224
Reserve	„ 10,56,983	„ 10,56,983
Sundries	„ 8,67,581	„ 9,50,756
	Rs. 573,48,685	Rs. 606,56,240
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 90,98,602	Rs. 90,37,788
Credit Accounts at Do	„ 63,54,019	„ 58,69,137
Bills Discounted at Do	„ 226,51,071	„ 226,81,129
Dead Stock	„ 7,67,073	„ 7,67,072
Stamps	„ 13,084	„ 12,801
Balances with Agents	„ 15,96,404	„ 11,45,487
Sundries	„ 15,04,842	„ 21,48,115
Govt. Reserve Cash	„ 64,36,266	„ 74,07,072
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 47,31,414	„ 79,13,307
Do. Branches	„ 41,95,910	„ 36,74,332
	Rs. 573,48,685	Rs. 606,56,240

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Akerman, Ensign H., the Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Pottinger, Lieutenant E., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave.
Swinton, Lieutenant G., Royal (Bengal) Engineers, on leave, from Kurnaul.
Vallance, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Deesa.
Kirkpatrick, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Chitty, Major W. T., Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Deane, Lieutenant and Adjutant G., the Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Forster, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Adams, Lieutenant W. R. S., 15th Regiment N. I., to join, to Mhow.
Candy, Lieutenant G. H., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Malligaum.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Monday, 26th February.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant Goring, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, and Ensign Cartwright, H. M.'s 45th Foot.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 24th February.

Assistant Surgeon C. K. Colston is appointed to the medical charge of the Poona Horse, vice Cotes, appointed Civil Surgeon.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Brevet Major C. E. Walcott, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 3rd to 28th February, in extension of privilege leave, on medical certificate.

Brevet Colonel J. de M. M. Prior, 6th Dragoons, from 15th March to 14th September, on private affairs.

Ensign W. Cartwright, 45th Foot, from 16th February to 15th March, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Ensign A. D. Strettell, 109th Foot, from 23rd February to 24th March, in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.
26 Sam Mendell .... Murdock ...... Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Marie et Louise .... Landon ...... Hongkong, Dec. 12.
General Havelock (s) ...... Kingcome ...... Kurrachee, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURE.

FEB.
26 Futtay Moombaruck ...... Nacoda ...... Judda and Hoodeida.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. General Havelock.—Mr. Lidbetter; Captain Knight; Mr. Ezekiel; Mr. S. E. Larson; Mr. Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw; and Mr. H. D. Cama.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Combermere*, C. H. P. Blaney, bound to Calcutta.
S. S. *Kurrachee*, A. Cottier, bound to Kurrachee.
Schooner *Travadore*, Nacoda, bound to Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Ann Millicent*, for Liverpool.
Ship *St. Bernard*, for Bordeaux via Coast.
S. S. *General Outram*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 19th, ships *Tennyson*, and *Riversdale*.
DEPARTURES.—February 17th, ships *Newcastle*, and *City of Benares*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—February 20th, screw steamer *Enterprize*, from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.—February 20th, ships *Mars*, for Pondicherry, and *Queen of Trumps*, for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1040 Beaumaris Castle, Gardiner—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
519 Dunelm, Roberts—C. N. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
639 Hollinside, Bains—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 22)
890 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

312 Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 10)
988 Ann Millicent, Nash—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1119 Astronomer, Thomas—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
936 Bella Maria, Irvine—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1289 British Peer, Garrett—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Caribou, Kerr—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1588 Clasmerdon, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Knight—R., Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1848 Dalkeith, Joste—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1132 East, Callander—C. N. Cama. (c. l. Feb. 15)
1113 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
319 Eclipse, Agren—C. F. Cama & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1015 Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1643 Ellen Steuart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1179 Evelyn, Boag—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 20)
1327 Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1393 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)
1163 Gatineau, Cummings—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1297 George A. Holt, Johnson—The Captain. (c. l. Dec. 21)
4459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.
1339 Hyderabad, Harley—Shepherd & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1196 Inconstant, Jackson—Roper, Price & Co. (c. l. Nov. 9)
1445 James Seddon, Luckes—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
856 J. G. Richardson, Kendall—N. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Jan 26)
1450 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb 3)
1127 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
1138 Lady Frere—R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. Dec 11)
243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1047 Mahableshwar, Homersham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1311 Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co.
1273 Mirela, White—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
798 Mogul, Hinson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
1194 Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
1379 Northern Empire, Irvine—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Dec. 30)
956 Peter Joynson, Watson—Ritchie, Stuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
981 Princess Somawutty, Parker—Sir C. Forbes. (c. l. Jan. 20)
1372 Protector, Townsend—Dorabjee Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1255 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1257 Queen of the Deep, F. de la Parrelle—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1249 Queen of the East, Auckers—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec 19)
1327 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1339 Richard Ryland, Wilson—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1389 Robert Seddon, Pennington—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1151 Romania, Cruickshank—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1298 Sir John Mandeville, Grey—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 11)
583 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 11)
1762 Thalatta, Gardiner—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
474 Thetis, Pride—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
580 William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known and favourite Iron Clipper Ship "ELLEN BATES," 1015 Tons Register, Captain J. LOGAN—having made the best passage out of the season,—will sail for the above Port about 15th March.

To be followed by the fine new Iron Ship "ANN MILLICENT," 943 Tons, Captain H. NASH. For Freight &c. apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23th Feb. 1866.

OFFICES TO LET.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation have still several ROOMS TO BE LET as Offices at moderate Rents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

TO SURVEYORS AND OVERSEERS.—WANTED, by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, two (2) qualified Native SURVEYORS and OVERSEERS. Apply to WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut., R. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Sam Mendel*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MURDOCK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co., Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel*.

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, in Bombay, THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., a large and valuable STONE QUARRY, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B. A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale, and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कपनी लिमीटेड.

સીંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Offices, 24, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were duly passed at the Ordinary General Meeting on the 8th instant, viz:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Liquidators, viz.:—
   Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
   F. A. Spencer, Esq.
   Raggoonath Narrayen, Esq.
3. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2 per cent on the amount of the receipts, to be divided amongst them. JOHN C. TEASDALE,

Bombay, 26th February 1866. Offg. Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, THURSDAY EVENING, 1ST MARCH.

PROFESSOR VANEK AND COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has the honour to announce their fifth inimitable and wonderful MAGICAL REPRESENTATION.

☞ In consequence of the disappointment of several Ladies and Gentlemen for want of room in the Theatre on last Thursday evening, and by particular request, the DECAPITATION scene will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, 1ST MARCH.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„ 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„ 3
Stalls	„ 4
Gallery	„ 3
Pit	„ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	330,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	9

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SENATE of the University, and the GRADUATES thereof, have been invited to honour with their presence the ceremony of LAYING the chief CORNER-STONE of the COWASJEE JEHANGIER BUILDINGS for Elphinstone College on the 7th proximo at 5-30 P. M.; and have been requested to appear in their Academical Robes.

2. The head-dress for the European Fellows is a College Cap. Messrs. Watson and Co., and Messrs. George Randall and Co., have received pattern Caps, and would prepare a certain number on receiving *immediate* instructions direct from the Fellows who may require them.

3. Some Gowns, both of Fellows and of Graduates, may be had on making a written application (with a prepayment of Rs. 70) to the University Registrar at the Town Hall. And any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rupees 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rupees 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

4. Some Fellow's Scarfs may be had on making a written application (with a prepayment of Rs. 20) to the University Registrar at the Town Hall.

5. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may, and are requested to, appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

* Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

NOTICE.—G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY. —ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Public are informed that, on and after the 1st March next, this Company's Telegraph Traffic will be ASSIMILATED with that of the Government, and the following will be the conditions and rates under which Messages for transmission will be accepted:—

Messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. One group will consist of 20 words, and a half group of any number under and not exceeding 10 words:—

Scale of charges for a group for 20 words:—

Not exceeding	100 miles...	Rs. 0 8	In addition to a Booking Fee of 8 as. on each Message;
„	200 „	...... 1 0	
„	400 „	...... 1 8	
„	800 „	...... 2 0	
„	1,200 „	...... 3 0	

and so on, adding one rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles.

Peon hire and all after charges are abolished in lieu of the fixed booking fee of 8 annas, and the Company undertakes to deliver messages free of charge within a distance of 5 miles from any of its Telegraph Offices. Special arrangements must, however, be made by senders for the delivery of their messages for distances beyond 5 miles.

A Telegraph Office in connection with the Company's Telegraphic system is opened in the Company's Chief Offices, in the Fort, where messages can be received for transmission between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The Public are also informed that this Company now possess increased means of communication, whereby a speedy dispatch of business can be effected, owing to their principal Stations being connected with direct lines which are worked with Morse Instruments.

No COMPLAINTS will be attended to, relating to errors in transmission, delays, or non-delivery without the production of a receipted bill from the forwarding station.

No REFUNDS will be made except a message is sent at the *repetition rate*, which is 50 per cent. in addition to the ordinary charge.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Villa Byculla.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Superintendent.

Telegraph Superintendent's Offices, 26th Feb. 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——FEB.—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday ..1st 4h. 43m. P.M.
Last Quarter, Friday ..9th 8h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday ..17th 2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 10·28 P.M.	6 22	6 4	9 42	10 4	24th Feb. 1866. Time 8h. 59m. 59s. 3.
Wed.	28	Length of day 11-43.	6 21	6 4	10 25	10 44	
Thurs.	1	St. David's. Full Moon at 4·43 P.M.	6 21	6 4	[4·47 P.M.		
Fri.	2	Venus passes 16° N. of Mer.	6 20	6 5	11 37	11 54	
Sat.	3	Venus in greatest Hel Lat S. at 10·17 A.M.	6 19	6 5	—	0 11	
Sun.	4	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 19	6 5	0 26	0 42	
Mon.	5	Day breaks at 5·41 A.M.	6 18	6 6	0 59	1 15	

No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 14	KURRACHEE	Feb. 21
AGRA	Feb. 20	LAHORE	Feb. 17
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 21	LONDON	Jan. 26
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 4	MADRAS	Feb. 21
BANGALORE	Feb. 21	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 20	MEERUT	Feb. 20
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 15
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 17
COCHIN	Feb 17	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 20	PUNJAUB	Feb. 17
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 6
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

WALTER MEADOWS ANSELL, Esq., English Solicitor, not many months arrived in Madras, where he has been admitted to practice in the High Court, has notified his intention to make immediate application to be admitted as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the High Court of Bombay. His declared purpose is opposition to the cabal here against Mr. Anstey. It is said that one of the secret conditions of the combination-bond was, that, if any one attorney here should not join it, or should break it after joining, all the other members should be free. If so, the arrival of Mr. Ansell—which may be looked for from day to day—will be the signal of a general dissolution of the cabal itself.

THE *Sindian*, in an article which we reprint in another column, does not profess to reply to our version of the occurrences which led to the recent Hydrabad Court Martial, but constitutes itself solely and exclusively the champion and apologist of the Judge Advocate, Major Church. We shall be delighted to learn that Major Church, whose reputation hitherto has been untarnished, has committed no graver error of judgment than becoming the guest of one of the parties to the investigation before the court; but that is an error so very reprehensible in its character, and so heinously opposed to the spirit of any court of justice, as to constitute in itself a high military offence. We do not see how Major Church's conduct, in this particular, can escape being enquired into, and condemned with such emphasis by the higher military authorities as to make it a dangerous thing for any officer whose duty it is to preside over a court of justice to resort to an irregularity of the same kind in future. Neither a Judge nor a Judge Advocate has a right to be the guest of a party to a trial which is proceeding under his supervision; the duty is imperative that he abstains from identifying himself with either of the parties, so that the fullest confidence in the integrity of the Judge and the administration of justice may be preserved. It is, moreover, so plain, that one cannot comprehend the reasons or the thoughtlessness that permitted an officer of Major Church's character thus to soil his reputation in the eyes of his profession, and before the whole public of India, and indeed of England. If the gods strike with blindness those whom they are about to punish, they must have sealed the eyelids of Major Church when they sent him to become the guest of the prosecutor. This simple fact alone destroys the whole value of the investigation which he conducted. It is not literally worth a straw, and we are confirmed in this opinion by the apology itself the *Sindian* puts forth, which speaks almost as the mouthpiece and with the authority of Major Church himself. "The trial, it seems, was full of difficulties." So says our contemporary. Now would the fact of the Judge Advocate residing with the prosecutor tend to remove these difficulties? Would it not rather tend to increase the complication? The subject under consideration may have been talked over at table a score of times, or it may not. But suppose it had never been mentioned at all, the very relation of the Judge Advocate and the prosecutor would affect the whole point of view of the former. It could not fail to do so all the more strongly when it is remembered that the prisoner's real defence is that he was the victim of a conspiracy between a jemadar and a native woman, who is said virtually to command the regiment, and who is the mother of certain children that go by the prosecutor's name. It is utterly unnecessary to attribute intentional injustice to Major Church; it is enough for our purpose that he placed himself in a position in which it was next to impossible for any man to preserve an unbiassed and judicial point of view. One part of his duties was to "prevent the introduction of extraneous and irrelevant matter," says the *Sindian*. This is tantamount to admitting our complaint, and the complaint of the prisoner, that Major Church prevented, on the ground of irrelevancy, the introduction of matter which the prisoner deemed to be of the utmost importance to his case, and which placed it in a vitally new light. We cannot tell whether some of these repressed statements have subsequently been supplied; we cannot tell even how far the original proceedings, as written down in court, might enable the Commander-in-Chief to trace the windings of the examination. We may assure our contemporary that the conversation which we introduced into our former remarks as to the deletion by Major Church of a portion of the evidence given by a witness, Essonath, actually took place between Major Church and the the prisoner's counsel. It may or may not be found in the original draft of the proceedings; it may be, as we are assured is the case, that a clean sheet happened to be substituted for that from which the question was expunged.

The position taken up by the apologist of Major Church is self-contradictory. It first ventures upon a timorous denial of our statements, then, waxing bolder, denies them *in toto*. What is the worth of a denial which begins so tremulously and uncertainly as in the following terms?—"We learn, *on good authority*, that the *Bombay Gazette* has *apparently* been misinformed as to the conduct of Major Church." Later on we are told that our assertions are "both false and malicious." We hope the readers of the *Sindian* are not in Dean Swift's predicament, and that they can discern some little difference after all between tweedledum and tweedledee.

WE are told by the author of the Pickwick Papers, in a suggestive passage, that when Sam Weller hinted pretty strongly to his father that his mother-in-law was drinking herself to death, the old gentleman "seized his son's hand, clasped it, and let it fall. There was an expression in his countenance in doing so, not of dismay or apprehension, but partaking more of the sweet and gentle character of hope." This passage might have been written to describe the feelings of the Anglo-Indian community generally on hearing the other day of the accident to Sir Charles Wood. It was not that they wished the man personally any harm, but that they hailed with pleasure anything that seemed likely to cause the Minister to resign office. The feeling would have been much stronger had it not been for the reflection that, after all, the continuance or otherwise of Sir Charles Wood in office was of little consequence now, as he had done nearly all the mischief he could possibly effect. This reflection somewhat damps the joy with which the news has been hailed that Her Majesty's late Secretary of State for India has at last found it expedient to relinquish the office to which he has clung for years with more than the tenacity of a Tite Barnacle. Sir Charles Wood enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being the most unpopular Minister that has for a long time been known in England. His assumption of the seals of office was regarded with misgivings by many, his resignation of the same meets with the cordial approbation of all.

Perhaps the great blots in the character of the late Minister were inordinate egotism and self-confidence. These failings rendered mischievous his extreme industry, which his advocates dwell on as his great merit, and the possession of which none of his bitterest opponents deny to him. Another man, in assuming the administration of an enormous country inhabited by so many millions of people differing so widely from those of Europe in language, manners, and ideas, would be likely to walk warily, to avail himself gladly of the advice of those who had had some experience of the country. Not so Sir Charles Wood, however. He entered upon office at a most important crisis, when numerous measures were under consideration affecting the whole internal economy of India, and he plunged at once "in medias res," as if he were quite master of the situation. He commenced by treating his Council as if the members were nonentities to such a degree that it is perfectly marvellous that any man of any name will remain in it. He introduced a custom of writing despatches to Viceroys and Governors in a *de haut en bas* style, more suitable to an Eastern Emperor than to an English Secretary of State. He gradually brought about a system of centralization so complete, that the local Governments are precluded now from taking action in the most petty matters without previous reference being made to Westminster. It was intolerable to Sir Charles Wood that anything should be done without his being consulted, and he accordingly insisted on every order coming from him in the first instance. In short he endeavoured to govern India pretty much as the great Napoleon governed France, and we see the results in the universal discontent and disgust of all who have to do with, or are interested in, India. If we were asked to point out the two greatest blots in Sir Charles Wood's administration, we should unhesitatingly specify the amalgamation and the grant to the descendants of Tippoo Sahib. The public are sick of the first subject, and there is little occasion for us to dwell on it. We had there the spectacle of a Minister insisting on a most important measure being carried out against the earnest remonstrances and protests of all whose opinion on the subject was worth having. We further saw him carry out the details with such a reckless disregard for the claims of right and justice, that certainly one, and, we believe, two commissions appointed by himself, have reported that he deliberately broke the guarantee given by Parliament. We believe it is this question that has been the chief means of inducing him to resign office, and, if this be so, the Nemesis is complete. In one of his last speeches on the subject the late Secretary of State for India declared that the Indian officers' grievances had given him more trouble than the rest of Indian affairs put together. The implied plea, *ad misericordiam*, was not allowed, as it was generally felt that he had brought the trouble on himself by his dictatorial meddlesomeness and insolent contempt for honesty and fair-dealing.

The grant to the descendants of Tippoo Sahib was a most characteristic instance of Sir Charles Wood's way of dealing with Indian matters. The question had been carefully considered by the Indian Government, and Lord Canning (whose very name was a guarantee for liberality and justice) had decided against the claim made. On this the petitioner appealed direct to the Secretary of State for India. The latter thereupon acted as no other Minister but Sir Charles Wood would have done. Instead of refusing to listen to an appeal made so irregularly, and desiring the petitioner to send his appeal through the ordinary channels, he actually decided on *ex parte* evidence that the claim was a just one, and without waiting to know on what grounds the Government of India had rejected the petition, he sent out one of his peremptory orders to pay the petitioner at once half a million sterling. No plan could have been more ingeniously contrived for enhancing his own importance and diminishing that of the Governor General. The consequence is that the Indian Government has fallen enormously in the estimation of the native, and Sir Charles Wood has been besieged by direct appeals till he was at last obliged to check the practice. The mischief, however, was done, and was further increased by subsequent acts of the late Secretary for India.

It is fortunate for Earl Grey that he succeeds a Minister so unpopular, as his measures are sure to be regarded with favour from contrast. We trust most earnestly that he will be as unlike his predecessor as possible. In fact we would recommend him to study the career of the latter, not as a model to copy, but as an example of what to avoid. From what is known of Earl Grey's character it is not likely that he will adopt the discourteous habits of Sir C. Wood, but he may find it difficult to emancipate himself from the centralization policy now in favour at the India Office—a policy which any thinking man must perceive to be most detrimental to the interests of the country. If he allows the local Governments their proper place in the administration of India, and acts with liberality and fairness towards the services, he will do much towards neutralizing the mischievous effects of the policy and character of Sir Charles Wood.

THE *Pioneer*:—We believe that we may add the name of Sir W. Mansfield to that of Sir Bartle Frere as a Knight of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

THE same:—We have just received the following telegram, dated Dewangiri, the 17th instant:—

"The force halted at 'Monass' at the request of the Political Officer, who hears that the guns are at 'Youngar,' and will be surrendered on the 22nd if the force halts."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

STANDING armies and navies cannot be entirely abolished until a higher state of general civilisation enables the various states of the world to rely upon each others good intentions, or upon the justice of the decisions of an international tribunal which we have agreed to respect. How far off we are from this consummation no one can guess. When we consider how few decent Governments exist in Europe and America, we might be without hope concerning progress, but a little closer inspection shows us that old things are rapidly passing away, and that, independent of the development of moral convictions, a host of great interests are growing up, which are calculated to promote general security and peace. Meanwhile we have arrived at the condition of maintaining warlike establishments upon a very unsatisfactory foundation. We withdraw a large body of men from civil life in the prime of their vigour and strength, and we expose them to a system full of grievous evils, and without adequate safeguards of their health, their liberty, or their happiness. It is true that in both army and navy many reforms have taken place. Press-gangs no longer form part of the machinery of the much vaunted British constitution. Court martials are no longer permitted to order eight hundred lashes—which used to be a favourite allowance—to be inflicted upon human beings. Our war ships are not the "floating hells" which they used to be called, with little exaggeration of their accumulated horrors. In both army and navy we hear of schools and reading-rooms; fewer frauds are perpetrated in food and clothing, and fewer officers conduct themselves like ferocious brutes. Nevertheless, when we get at any exclusive group of facts, we find little to be satisfied with, and it is evident that public opinion only tolerates the system because it is ignorant of its results. A report of the Medical Department of the navy, showing the health of the service during the past year, has just reached me, and it contains information that concerns the whole service. When private firms conduct their business in such a manner as to ruin the health of their operatives, and cut short their days, we find that a very proper clamour arises, and is only appeased when legislation steps in with its Factory Acts, its body of inspectors, and various machinery for stopping the mischief. Now, it appears that our Government conducts its navy business so as to realize on a great scale the sort of evils complained of in unwholesome trades. A sailor's life ought to be a healthy one. To live on good food, breathe abundance of fresh air, be supplied with warm clothing, and have a skilful doctor always at hand to deal with disease in its incipient state—these are all circumstances that ought to be attributes of the naval service, and they ought in combination to make it emphatically a service of health. In the navy as in the army only picked men are admitted, and consequently the amount of sickness should be far below that of the average community, to which paupers and those who are born and brought up in want and sickness, contribute no small part. What, then, must we think of the arrangements of our navy when we find that out of 62,485 men employed in 1864 2,391 were invalided, and 940 died. Of course the death rate was much reduced by the discharge of the incurables, who were just well enough to be got rid of. What it would have amounted to if no invaliding had taken place we can only guess; but, as it was, the number of deaths reached fifteen per thousand or fifty per cent. more than the death rate of the whole community between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. Thus it appears that when a strong hearty man agrees to become one of the defenders of his country, he won't only lose his personal liberty and exposes himself to the capricious treatment of officers promoted for their connections rather than for their efficiency, but he must reckon upon more than his fair share of sickness and some years less than his fair share of life. Occasionally a ship will have to do duty in an unhealthy climate, and such catastrophes will happen as befel the *Firebrand*, which lost more than a quarter of its men by yellow fever; but, on the whole, I repeat the conviction that the navy ought not to be a dangerous service in time of peace, and I cannot help suspecting that its tyrannical arrangements frequently give rise to serious nervous depression, and thus lay the sailors open to the encroachments of disease. In the case of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, when disease abounded, a miraculous improvement began the moment the ship was ordered home. Gibraltar and Tangiers, where the vessel was stationed, are not reckoned unhealthy places, but unless great pains are taken to keep crews mentally as well as physically comfortable, a man-of-war becomes a most dreary prison house, in which vital energy is sure to be depressed. It ought to be a very desirable thing for men with maritime tastes to get into the navy; but if we knew no more than the Medical Report discloses we should perceive that the very contrary is the case.

What is politely called the "social evil" exhibits the most revolting features in our army and navy. The celibacy of soldiers and sailors is as bad, or worse, than the celibacy of the Romish priests. The obstacles placed in the way of marriage are just so many doors open to vice and its concomitant disease. When there is opportunity for contracting a certain disease it is customary to find a quarter of a crew suffering from it. Of course the evil does not end with the specific attack. The constitution is poisoned, and the seed sown for a future crop of consumption, scrofula, and other horrors transmitted in deplorable descent to other generations. The safety of a free community against attack could be easily provided for without the disadvantages of our present system. Married men, employing the greater part of their time in profitable peaceful occupations, would be quite competent to the defence of our shores. Marriage or celibacy ought to be at the option of individuals. For long voyages unmarried men are the most fitted; but few ships need be away for many months at a time, now that steam enables thousands of miles to be traversed in the course of a few weeks. It is not necessary to keep men always cooped up in ships in order to make good sailors of them. Part of their time might be spent in fishing and boating for their own profit, with very little deterioration of their technical efficiency, and with great improvement in their spirit and health. In the same way it is not necessary to keep large bodies of men everlastingly at soldiering to make them effective in the field, and our volunteers at home have shown how much steadiness and quickness may be attained without an absolute sacrifice of civil life. The American war has taught us that a large community having less than 20,000 men regularly in arms can soon train and drill three-quarters of a million capital troops.

Only a painfully depressed condition of our working population—such a condition as I think we may never witness—will enable the army and navy to be recruited to the extent the present system requires, unless great reformation takes place. As our village population becomes more enlightened, and fresh fields of occupation open before them, we should not be able to maintain "Royal Armies" and "Royal Navies." Such things sound grand, and they have done their duty in past times. They belong to a state of things in which thousands of men could be induced or compelled to give up their personal and civil rights. Now, the tendency is for men to value those rights too highly to abandon them for any temptation or at any bidding, and if England wishes to keep up its land and sea forces, she must turn her attention to the best mode of having citizen soldiers and citizen sailors. Professional soldiering and professional sailoring, which is the very essence of what are called "Royal Services," will only be able to exist in very small quantities and on very liberal conditions. There will then remain only a few men who are land or water fighters, and nothing more, but the bulk of our population are trained to a knowledge of arms, and ready to leave off their ordinary civil pursuits when the necessity for training, or any thing more startling, needs their services. Those who dwell along the coast would be none the worse occupants of gunboats or ironclads because the greater part of their time was spent in earning their living, and enjoying their freedom, in the fishing smack or lugger. The paramount necessity for what are called Royal Services arose out of the feudal system. The standing army of the King was necessary to keep the feudal Barons in check, but a large part of defences in those days became civil in character, and tradesmen guarded their towns with trained bands, burgher guards, or whatever they might be called. Gradually, as in other countries, the Royal Services, outgrew the Civil Services; but now civilization and knowledge tend to throw the balance the other way. Such a change involves no antagonism to royalty as an institution. Where royalty exists, and does its duty, it will add to its real lustre and strength. It simply marks a fact that in a progressive country industrial life becomes the most honourable and powerful form of existence—that it dominates the whole fabric of society, and that it will not allow men to be taken by the hundred thousand and converted into mere fighting tools, good for no other purpose, and governed upon principles that have no affinity with civic dignity or with civic right.

The rising of the black population of Jamaica has given the home papers and military circles plenty of gossip. There is a very good article in the current number of the *Army and Navy Review* written by Mr. Hamilton Hume, in which it is fully shown that Governor Eyre was justified in proclaiming martial law, and in acting as he did; but Mr. Hume states that no excuse can be made for the wanton disregard to humanity manifested by Colonel Francis Hobbs, of the 6th Royals, and one or two other officers, as we must remember that not one single casualty befel any soldier or sailor during the suppression of the insurrection, and that every man was in excellent health and spirits. One thing I think is very certain, that the popular outcry against Governor Eyre will be a warning to all Governors for the future never to take any responsibility upon their own shoulders, and if an outbreak takes place again in this country, or in any other of our colonies, if men in authority do not wish to be held up to execration and disgrace, they will await the decision of Exeter Hall before they undertake to save themselves or the lives of those entrusted to their care. Sir Henry Storks, who has gone out to supersede Governor Eyre entered the army in 1811, served in the 6th, 14th and 38th regiments. He was Assistant Adjutant General at the Cape during the Caffre war of 1846-47; Military Secretary at the Mauritius from 1849 to 1854 to Governor Higginson and Sir W. M. Gomm; then he commanded the forces in the Bosphorus, at the Dardanelles and Smyrna during the Russian war; appointed a Colonel with local rank of Major General in Turkey in 1855; made a K.C.B. with a pension for distinguished service in 1857; was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from February of the above year till the cession of those islands to Greece. On his return he was made a G.C.B.; was promoted to full Major General in 1862; was gazetted Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta in November 1864. Colonel Whitmore, who did good service in the Crimea on Sir George Brown's staff, and formely of the 30th, has gone out as Sir H. Storks's Military Secretary.

The 18th Royal Irish, who embarked in the *Renown* last week, are going home after a second service in this country. They came from China to Calcutta in 1846, under the command of Colonels Reginalds and Wigston, and subsequently served in Burmah, where they lost their Adjutant, Doran. The corps was then stationed at Meerut, where they kept an open mess. Most of the officers were Irish, and noisy public nights they had among the officers then in the corps. The names of Cockburn, George Swaley, Mason, Paddy Blake, Graham, Swindley—and Grattan then Major now a Major General—come to my recollection, as well as of Paddy Hughes, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was an honorary member of their mess in Calcutta, and whose eccentricities used to be the talk of the City of Palaces in those days. I saw him come to one of Lord Dalhousie's balls with one side of his whiskers shaved off. Only that he had powerful family interest, he would have been turned out of the Civil Service years before. But his superior, Mr. Bracken, Collector of Customs, than whom a better fellow never breathed, used to get poor Hughes out of all his scrapes. The 18th, on arrival at home from Calcutta, were stationed at Chatham, but they were so unruly and troublesome, that as a punishment they were ordered off to the Crimea, so that they have had very little home service.

The death of Major General Jamieson, late of the Bengal army, is announced at Mussourie. He belonged to the late 52nd Bengal N. I., and commanded that corps when they mutinied at Jubbulpore in 1857. In the home obituary the name of Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Love, K.C.B. and K.H., is to be found. This fine old officer belonged to the famed Light Brigade in the Peninsula and at Waterloo where he was in the 52nd Light Infantry, and received four wounds in charging the French Imperial Guards. This casualty promotes Colonel Williams, of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, and who is serving on the staff in command of the Oudh division, to Major General, but does not give a step to the regiment. Colonel Williams has been upwards of forty-five years in getting this promotion.

LATEST NEWS.

Subscription Telegrams.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

LONDON, 21ST FEBRUARY, 5 P.M.

Cotton unchanged.

At the bidding for Council Drafts on India the rates were fixed at 2s. 0¼d. on Calcutta and Bombay.

NEW YORK, 10TH FEBRUARY.

In reply to a coloured deputation demanding the suffrage, President Johnson advised the negroes to emigrate, declaring that their enfranchisement would lead to war between the white and black races in the South.

The Canadian Commissioners have failed in their endeavour to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Peru and Chili have formed an alliance and declared war against Spain. Other states in the South American Republic are expected to give their adherence to the alliance.

The Spanish fleet is blockading Valparaiso.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE Dewangiri guns have been restored, and the troops have returned.

NEGAPATAM, 26th Feb.

Steamer *Burmah*, from Calcutta and Northern ports, anchored.

KURRACHEE, 26th Feb.

Steamer *Comorin* left with mails at 4 P. M. yesterday.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Court of Small Causes will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday, on account of the Hoolee Holidays.

THE body of a newly born child was discovered yesterday on the road leading to the Apollo Bunder.

WE understand Government contemplate making reductions in the salaries of Deputy Magistrates.

A PARSEE, named Sorabjee Muncherjee, was yesterday fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in the sum of fifteen rupees, for driving his buggy in a furious manner.

THE increased maximum rate of commission on native consignments to England, fixed at the meeting of European merchants on Saturday, was 3½ per cent., and not 3 per cent. as stated by mistake in yesterday's paper.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 17th February, was 51 feet and seven-tenths, and during the corresponding date in the last year it was 49 feet and two-tenths.

THE corner stone of the Cowasjee Jehangier Buildings for the Elphinstone College is to be laid on the 7th proximo, when the Fellows of the University are to attend in their Academical Robes. For further particulars we refer our readers to an advertisement in another column.

WE believe that Mr. Walter Meadows Ansell, an attorney in Madras, is expected to come to Bombay in the course of ten days or a fortnight, and that he will carry on business here irrespective of the combination of the solicitors against Mr. Anstey.

THE express mail train will leave the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway five hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail now due. Accommodation will be afforded for first, second, and third class passengers at double the ordinary rates of fare.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 25th and 6 P. M. of the 26th February: max. 3 hours 5 minutes; min. 1 hour 0 minute.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 22nd, and the United Kingdom 23rd February.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

Quick March	"Die Schonsten Augen"	Kuhner.
Overture	"Das Nachtbagerin Granada"	Kreutzen.
Finale	"La Favorite"	Donizetti.
Waltz	"Homage to London"	Kuhner.
Potpourri	"Musical Telegraph"	Kuhner.
Galop	"Infernal"	Kela Bela.

THE following vessels were spoken at sea by the ship *Shaw Allum*, Captain Clark, and were requested to be reported:—On 14th instant, ship *Ticonderoga*, Captain Rice, from Singapore, bound to Bombay, in lat. 10-7 N., long. 75-54 E. Same day, ship *Walasea*, from Point de Galle to Bombay, lat. 10-6 N., long. 75-57 E. On 11th, barque *Fazarabany*, from Singapore to Muscat, off Allepee. On the 12th, Ship *Glen Isla*, from Calcutta bound for Jedda, 30 days out, off Allepee. Ship *St. Hilda*, steering to the south.

WE have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Theodore Jansen, painter of those celebrated portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, lately exhibited in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall, has been commissioned by some of the leading chiefs of the Deccan to paint a life-size portrait of H. E. Sir Bartle Frere. H. E. is to be represented in the robes of the new order of the "Star of India," which, we are glad to say, His Excellency has been honoured with. It is intended to place the picture in the large hall of the Council House of Poona.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at Sewree village, before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, touching the death of Govind Dhamria, 12 years of age. At 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the deceased was driving a bullock, which was drawing water out of a well by means of a Persian wheel; and another person was distributing the water throughout the garden in which both were employed. Suddenly, the noise of a splash in the water was heard, and the deceased's skull cap was seen floating in the well. A man dived in and brought out the body; there was a wound on the back of the head, and a good deal of blood coming from it. The deceased was breathing slightly, but died in about an hour and a half afterwards. The jury was of opinion that "the deceased died from concussion of the brain, which was produced by his accidentally falling down a well and striking his head against the side of the same."

FROM an advertisement appearing elsewhere it will be seen that from and after the 1st March the G. I. P. Railway Telegraph traffic will be assimilated with that of the Government. Messages will be charged for by groups and half groups—a group consisting of twenty words, and half a group of any number under and not exceeding ten words. The charge for a group of twenty words will be—eight annas not exceeding 100 miles, one rupee 200, one rupee eight annas 400, two rupees 800, three rupees 1,200, and so on, adding one rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles. A booking fee of eight annas on every message will be charged in lieu of, as formerly, peon hire. Within a distance of five miles messages will be delivered free of charge; and distances beyond that, senders are required to make special arrangements for its delivery. A Telegraph office, in connection with the Company's telegraph system is opened in the Company's chief offices in the Fort, where messages can be received for transmission between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The public are also informed that the Company possess increased means of communication, whereby a speedy despatch of business can be effected, owing to their principal stations being connected with direct lines, which are worked with Morse instruments. No complaints will be attended to, relating to errors in transmission, delays or non-delivery without the production of a receipted bill from the forwarding stations. No refunds will be made except a message is sent at the *repetition rate*, which is fifty per cent. in addition to the ordinary charge.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The *Amberwitch* returned from the Persian Gulf yesterday. Col. Goldsmid, Director Indo-European Telegraph, Major Smith, R. E., Director Telegraphs in Persia, and Mr. W. P. Johnston, Vice-Consul at Bussorah, arrived in her. These gentlemen have come to hold a consultation with Mr. Walton on the advisability of extending the Mekran land wire from Gwadur to Bunder Abbas. They intend proceeding to Bombay by the next steamer. By the *Martaban* eight young gentlemen from England arrived to take up service on the Indo-European Telegraph staff, and a further accession to their ranks is expected shortly.—*Sindian*, *Feb.* 21.

RUNNING DOWN A PATTAMAR.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE following is the decision of the Court in respect to the circumstances connected with the sinking of a pattamar in Bombay harbour, caused by her coming in contact with the steamer *Karanjah* on the 24th January 1866. The Court was composed of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co.

Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, conducted the proceedings on the part of Government.

Mr. Hore, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the owners of the *Karanjah*.

From the evidence it appears that the steamer *Karanjah* was, on the 24th January 1866, bound to Goa, and having weighed from a berth off the Apollo Bunder, the tide being about half ebb, proceeded at half speed to turn, in order to shape a course out of the harbour, by going between the shipping moored in the vicinity of the Middle Ground. When nearly across the tide and between two ships, which she could only clear by going ahead, the master of the steamer observed the pattamar *Ally Mudut* about 200 feet ahead of the steamer, passing the quarter of the northernmost ship (the *Combermere*) and steering to the S. S. W., or nearly across the track of the steamer, whose head then was about S. E. The wind was moderate or light from the W. N. W. Under these circumstances, to have starboarded the helm of the steamer would have her brought in contact with the *Combermere*, from which she was distant about 100 yards, and to port the helm sooner than was done would have brought her foul of the ship to the southward; while to reverse the engines and stop altogether would, owing to the tide, have led to the same result. The only alternative seems to have been to allow the steamer to shoot slowly ahead at the risk of touching the pattamar in the event of no sufficient effort being made on board her to avoid the danger. This course was adopted, the steamer's helm being put hard aport as soon as she had gone far enough ahead to clear the ship anchored to the southward, but her port sponson struck the stern of the pattamar, which, though she filled, continued to float, and the crew and passengers were rescued by the boats of ships anchored near. The tindal of the pattamar states that he was sailing out of the harbour bound to Rutnagherry with her head to the southward under the jib sail only, which he says is customary when among the shipping in the harbour; that when passing the *Combermere* he observed the steamer crossing the tide in the line of the pattamar's course, and immediately tried to go to port, but owing to the light wind and the small sail he had set, he was unable to alter her course in time to avoid a collision. From the tindal's own admission it is clear that if the pattamar had had more sail set, she would have been more under command, but having regard to the wind there was at the time, we think that even under the sail she had she might have got out of the way and avoided the collision if her helm had been put to starboard immediately on the steamer coming into view. The *Karanjah* should have proceeded higher up the harbour, and found a clearer space before attempting to turn, and we think the master showed a want of judgment in throwing a steamer of her length across the tide, in a position where the shipping are moored so closely that he could neither go on nor stop without coming into collusion with the pattamar or the ships at anchor. In our opinion the conduct of those on board both vessels contributed to the accident, and we think the masters of both are blameable.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53′ 30″ North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866.	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.								Wind.	
Date.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8.)	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	inches	°	°	°			°	°		Miles.
Feb. 19th	29.808	71.7	64.2	60.1	0.676	0.0	79.5	65.0	N. E.; N.; E.; N. W.; W.; N. W.	112.8
„ 20th	.808	71.5	65.5	62.2	.734	1.6	79.5	65.0	N. W.; N. E.; N. W.; W.; N. W.	98.1
„ 21st	.878	73.3	68.1	65.5	.774	0.9	81.0	68.2	E.; S. E.; N. W.; W.	118.5
„ 22nd	.850	76.5	68.7	64.7	.690	3.5	91.5	69.0	W. E.; N. W.; W.; N. W.	142.2
„ 23rd	.863	76.3	67.9	63.9	.671	1.5	83.5	70.5	N. W.; E. S. E.; N. W.	146.0
„ 24th	.883	77.4	69.1	65.1	.665	0.9	91.0	70.0	N. W.; N.; N. W.; W.	145.8

THE BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

ON Saturday last a match was played between H. M.'s ship of war the *Octavia*, *Highflyer*, and *Pantaloon*, now lying in the harbour, and the Bombay Cricket Club.

The "Wet Bobs" won the toss, and elected to put their opponents in.

Mr. Rowell opened the ball faced by Mr. Bythell against the bowling of Messrs. Hodder and Tregaskiss. Mr. Bythell came out for nothing, having tried to defend his wicket with his leg instead of his bat, and Mr. Rowell soon after succumbed to a good ball from Mr. Tregaskiss; 2 wickets for one run. Messrs. Baker and Grant having taken their places, the game now became lively, but Lieut. Coddington having been put on as a change, got one past Mr. Baker, and that gentleman retired after a well played innings of 30 runs, including one six, one five, two fours, and two threes. Lieut. Stock then joined Mr. Grant, and gave the field some practice in catches, which, however, they refused to accept, till Mr. Hodder at length held a ball, and Lieut. Stock returned to the pavilion with 10 after his name; four wickets for 98 runs. Colonel Aitken came next, but the gallant Colonel had apparently left his batting in England, and returned without materially increasing the score; 5 wickets for 103 runs. Mr. McHinch now joined Mr. Grant, and leather hunting again became the order of the day. Mr. Grant's wicket fell next, after he had put together 92, including one six, three fives, and four fours; he went in when the score was 1, and left it at 170. The "Comyn" man next appeared on the scene, and he and Mr. McHinch still kept the field to their work, the latter came out with a well played 44, and the former with a well got 34, including a brilliant hit for 6. Messrs. Wake and Ackroyd, the 9th and 10th wickets, succeeded in getting 1 between them. Mr. Tully kindly played for an absentee. We should have expected the fluent woman orator to have been ready with the "Bhat," but perhaps his partiality for "Octavia" prevent his scoring. All down for 232 runs.

The sailors then commenced their innings—any odds on the "Ducks"; the Rev. E. S. Powles and Lieut. Walker were the first to put in an appearance, to the bowling of Colonel Aitken and Lieut. Stock. The Colonel's light hand had not forgotten its cunning with the "globule," and the bowling of both "trundlers" was on the spot. The first two players were quickly disposed of. Mr Hodder began well with a 6, but a puzzler from Lieut. Stock immediately afterwards scattered his timbers. Lieut. Northcote made the only stand, and scored 17 in good style. The last four wickets fell for 12, the innings terminating for 50 runs. The bowling was so first class, and the field so well placed by Mr. Grant, that the navy could not get the balls away; they followed their innings against two fresh bowlers, Messrs. Rowell and Butler, and the latter got two wickets in his first over with 2 very tall balls. When time was called four wickets had fallen for 26 runs, of which Mr. Hodder had got 15, not out, by good play.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

Rowell		b. Trigaskiss	1
Bythell	L. B. W.	b. Hodder	0
Baker		b. Coddington	31
Grant	c. Hodder	b. do.	92
Stock	c. do.	b. Tregaskiss	10
Aitken	c. do.	b. Coddington	1
McHinch	Hit wicket	b. do.	44
Comyn	c. Northcote	b. do.	34
Wake		b. Hallet	1
Ackroyd	Hit wicket	b. do.	0
Tully		Not out	0
		Byes	2
		Leg Byes	2
		Wides	14
			232

"MEN OF WAR."

Rev. E. S. Powles		b. Aitken	1		
Walker		b. Stock	0		
Hodder		b. do.	7	not out	15
Tregaskiss	c. Comyn.	b. Aitken	4	do.	1
Hallet	c. Tully	b. Stock	2	b. Baker	0
Northcote		b. Aitken	17	b. Howell.	2
Graves	c. Aitken	b. Stock	2	b. do.	2
Coddington	run out		3		
Gardiner		b. Stock	0		
Edwards	Hit wicket	b. do.	0		
Maitland		Not out	3	b. Baker	2
		Byes	8	Byes	3
		Leg Byes	1	Wides	2
		Wides	2		—
			50		27

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MARTIN HAUG, FROM THE PARSEES IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of some of the principal Parsee gentlemen of Bombay was convened on Saturday last, at the residence of Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottleewalla in the Fort, for the purpose of presenting an address, with a purse, to Dr. Martin Haug, late Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, on the occasion of his departure for Europe by the next mail steamer. Among those present at the meeting were observed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart; Framjee Nusserwanjee, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottleewalla, Dosabhoy Framjee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Dosabhoy Hormusjee Patell, Eduljee Bomanjee Maurice, Pallonjee Hormusjee, Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandee, Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah, N. R. Ranina, Bomanshaw Cowasjee, Coorverjee Rustomjee Mody, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee, Jehanghir Hormusjee, Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq., and Dustoor Hoosungjee Jamasjee, Dustoor Pesootunjee Behramjee, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee, Dustoor Rustomjee Jamsetjee of Surat, and a large number of other Parsee gentlemen and priests.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, seconded by Mr. Meherjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in an appropriate address, explained briefly the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to read the address.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said—I feel great pleasure in complying with the request of the worthy Chairman; and I must say that I feel considerable gratification in being able to take part in the proceedings of to-day. As the views I entertain upon the subject are clearly and ably expressed in the address which I am about to read, I will no longer detain you or the meeting, but proceed to read the

ADDRESS.

TO DR. MARTIN HAUG, PH. D.

SIR,—It is with deep and sincere regret that we, the Zoroastrian community of Bombay, have heard of your proposed departure from India, the more especially that the close of your active and useful career in the East has come at a time when we had hoped for a longer continuance among us of those earnest and illustrious labours in which you have for years been indefatigably and successfully engaged. We cannot, however, allow you to leave these shores without assuring you, in a befitting manner, of our deep gratitude for the numerous benefits which your learned efforts in the cause of our sacred literature have conferred upon our race; nor without in some way marking our sense of the loss we shall sustain in your absence. You had not long arrived in India before you availed yourself of the opportunities that arose, to discuss the intricate and disputed questions in Zoroastrian religion and literature, and thus, at a very early period of your career in India, your name had become familiar in our community. But few of us were prepared for the extraordinary acquirements and familiar acquaintance with the abstruse and difficult learning of our books displayed by you in your lectures before the United Service Institution at Poona, and before the Parsee community of Bombay, as well as in your famous work on the "Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees." These productions indeed brought your name so prominently before the Parsees, as well as the general community of Bombay, that, in questions relating to the religious doctrines and usages of our people, you were not unfrequently appealed to for your opinion, which, so great was the weight of

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your influence, was, in not a few cases, unhesitatingly adopted as the true exposition of the point under discussion. In course of time you were recognised as the principal authority on all subjects connected with the Zoroastrian religion, not only by the general community, but especially by the Zoroastrian community itself. Your successful travels in Goozerat, undertaken for the special purpose of collecting Zend and Sanscrit manuscripts, enabled you to carry on your researches deeper by the assistance of several old manuscripts, in the Zend and Pehlvi languages, which had escaped the notice of previous investigators, and which, by your earnestness and perseverance, you succeeded in collecting. All this energy and devotion, displayed in the cause of Zoroastrian religion and literature, could not but have the natural effect of drawing out from our community a peculiar reverence and esteem for your name which it has been the fortune of very few foreigners to win. You have been instrumental, by your precept and example, in creating and infusing a desire in the hearts of several young students for the study of the ancient original languages in which our religious books are written. Probably the first idea of establishing the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zoroastrian Madressa arose in the minds of its founders through admiration of your scholarly and successful inquiries into the Zend and Pehlvi literature. Besides these influences of your presence in India, we could perceive that the minds of the whole Zoroastrian community have been quickened [illegible] religious inquiries and discussions. Previous to [illegible] publication, the English-reading portion of our [illegible]munity mainly derived the knowledge of the re[illegible] of their forefathers from such sources as were neither correct nor unbiassed. But it has been chiefly due to your publications that they are now enabled to acquire a better knowledge and take a more favourable view of their religion. This change is felt not only here, but we perceive that it has been equally so in Europe, especially in England, where writers of the day on Zoroastrian religion draw their information principally form your publications, and consequently form a very favourable opinion of that religion. While, however, we thus grieve at your departure, we require no assurance from you that you will continue to explore the hidden treasures of our religion, though within a short period you will be placed at a great distance from us. Your ardour and zeal will, we are sure, suffer no abatement in your native land; but, on the contrary, we expect that, with regaining health and strength, you will extend your researches further, and favour the world, and the Zoroastrian community in particular, with the valuable fruits of your investigations. As a slight farewell token of our esteem, we beg of you to accept the accompanying purse. We wish you and your family all health, and happiness and prosperity, and long life to enjoy the same.

Dustoor Pesootunjee Behramjee addressed the meeting in Guzeratee in support of the high estimate formed of Dr. Haug's labours, bearing testimony, from his personal knowledge, to the learning and zeal of Dr. Haug, as shown in his researches in Zend and Pehlvi literature, and pointing to the great obligations which the Parsees of Western India are under to the Doctor, for the great interest he had ever evinced in interpreting to them the doctrines of their religion. The dustoor then read a Guzeratee version of the address.

Dustoor Hoosungjee Jamasjee also spoke of the learning and labours in Zend and Pehlvi literature of his valued friend, Dr. Haug.

Dr. Martin Haug then rose and addressed the meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN.—Being just on the eve of my departure for Europe, I cannot but feel gratified at the way in which you acknowledge my humble labours spent on interpreting your sacred books, and my efforts to do justice to your religion. More than six years have elapsed since I first came to this country. I was quite surprised to find, on my arrival, that the Europeans out here entertained such a low opinion of your sacred books and religion; all worth, all higher and sublime thoughts were denied them. Still more grieved was I to learn that the Parsees themselves knew so little of their religion, and seemed to care so little for it. Having devoted a good many years to the exploration of your sacred books before I came out to this country, without having the slightest idea of the close contact into which I was to come with you, and principally with your priests, I thought it at once my duty to do all in my power to correct those erroneous views held on your religion, and to create an interest among your own community, chiefly among your priests, in the study of the Zendavesta, and the elucidation of its dark and mysterious pages; although my official duties lay in a somewhat different line. This was the principal object of my first public lecture delivered at Poona on the 1st of March 1861, before the United Service Institution on "The Origin of the Parsee Religion," and of my Essays on "The Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees," published in 1862. It was very gratifying to me to see that my labours, though imperfect, were not without effect. Your priests began to take more interest in the study of Zend than they exhibited before my arrival. Here I may be permitted to make a few remarks on the relative position of European Zend scholarship, and that possessed by your Dustoors, the hereditary interpreters of your sacred lore. Your Dustoors are accustomed and (this custom appears to be very ancient) to interpret the Zend texts, never independently, but always according to the translation or paraphrase preserved in Pehlvi. They believed, and several of them still believe, that this is the only authentic interpretation, and must be relied upon. Zend was, according to them, an utterly unintelligible language. And if we consider the utter want of grammatical helps for the study of the Zend language, it is certainly not surprising that an understanding of Zend texts without Pehlvi translation was regarded as being quite impossible. In Europe Zend grammar remained also a mystery, notwithstanding the publication of Anquetil's translation of the Zendavesta. It was only owing to the introduction of Sanscrit grammar into Europe that Zend grammar was discovered there. The discovery was, however, not very difficult, as any one who attempted to compare Zend and Sanscrit could not help perceiving the close affinity existing between these languages. This discovery enabled European Sanscritists to investigate the Zend language, without reference to the traditional interpretations which are preserved in the Pehlvi language, by means of Sanscrit only. That the results of both ways of interpretation materially differed in many cases was only what might be expected. Although this double way of interpreting Zend texts rendered doubtful the sense of many a passage, which appeared to be quite settled, yet on the whole Zend studies were immensely benefitted by it. Before Sanscrit was applied to the interpretation of Zend, there were actually no means of testing the correctness or incorrectness of translations made by the Dustoors, as grammar was unknown to them. But every one who has studied critically any foreign language, knows that a correct understanding of sentences is impossible without an accurate knowledge of grammar. My first object, therefore, was to show the necessity of the study of Zend grammar to your priests, as grammar is a great check to arbitrary interpretations. With a view to enable them to study the principles of Zend grammar, I added to my "Essays" outlines of the grammar of your sacred language, I was glad to perceive that several priests began to take to the study of grammar, and became gradually convinced of the superiority of the European method of interpretation over their own. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zertoshtee Madressa was established with the view to impart to priests a really scholarly knowledge of the Zend and Pehlvi languages, and it gives me sincere pleasure to state that it is bearing excellent fruit. One of the pupil teachers has been able to publish a brief Zend grammar on the European plan, which has already done an immense deal of good among the priests. On this occasion I cannot, however, forego mentioning the merits of a gentleman of your own community for the spread of Zend learning, and particularly that of Zend grammar, among your priests. Most of you will know that I allude to my friend Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama. In the most humble and unassuming manner he has done a great deal of good in this line. Being himself well acquainted with Zend grammar by the study of all European works on the subject, whether they be in German, French, or English, he took a delight in teaching several young priests the principles of it. He always readily supported the cause of Zend learning both by sacrifices in time and money. At the same time, I must mention Dustoor Pesootan and Dustoor Hoshungjee as men who have the laudable zeal of improving their traditionally acquired knowledge of Zend by the study of European works. Both are excellent Pehlvi scholars, and acquainted with the principles of Zend grammar. Dustoor Hoshungjee I taught myself at Poona during the past year. You have alluded to my tour in Guzerat in search of Zend, Pehlvi, and Sanscrit manuscripts during the cold season of 1863-64. This I should have been unable to undertake without the assistance of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, who always supported me warmly in my literary labours and undertakings, and sanctioned all suggestion I made for the promotion of Oriental learning. He is especially entitled to the gratitude of the Parsees, for the great readiness with which he sanctioned the appointment of Dustoor Hoshungjee as editor and translator of Zend and principally Pehlvi texts, as proposed by me and recommended by the Director of Public Instruction. Very few Governors would have given their sanction to such a proposal regarding the publication of unknown Pehlvi texts, in which but few can take an interest. Sir Bartle Frere acted here as a genuine patron of literature and learning. I am, however, glad to state on this occasion that, among your own community, there are not wanting men ready to assist publications on Zend and Pehlvi. Here stands the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy foremost by his munificent, nay princely subscriptions for works of this kind. As books of this kind find generally but few readers, they require especially friends of learning and literature. How long I shall be able further to devote the most part of my time and energies to the elucidation of your sacred books,—in which, notwithstanding all the light shed on them by modern investigations, there are still remaining a good many dark passages, it is impossible for me to say, as much will depend on my future position. At any rate, I shall finish my intended work, "The Zoroastrian Religion," I am really sorry that I could not bring it out before my departure: failing strength made it simply impossible for me. I confidently hope to finish it as soon as I shall have recovered my former strength in my native country. It will of course be in English, and sent out to you. Though I shall be soon at a great distance from you, I shall always take a warm interest in your welfare. I hope that there is still a great future before you, and the times of ancient greatness may return. Keep always to the high moral precepts enjoined by your great prophet—to the *humata*, *hukhta*, and *hvarsta*,—i. e., think always what is good, speak always what is good, and do always what is good; and God will protect you. The purse you offer me here as a farewell token I accept with thanks as a voluntary compensation on your part for the many losses I formerly sustained in consequence of having exclusively devoted my energies for a long time to the study of your sacred books, and as an encouragement for the future. I now bid you all good bye, and hope that the seeds I have sown will bear more fruit.

Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, at the request of the Chairman, stated to the meeting in Guzeratee the substance of Dr. Haug's reply.

After thanks had been voted to the proprietor of the house and to the Chairman, nose-gays and rose-water were distributed; and the meeting then dispersed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH FEB.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—A Mahomedan lad, of the age of twelve years, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to receive three stripes, for attempting to steal a purse containing four annas and three pies, the property of one Minguel Souza.

THEFT.—Ismael Oumall was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a carriage lamp, belonging to one Ahmedbhoy Rahimtoola.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive ten stripes.

REFUSING DUTY.—John Mailor, seaman of the British ship *Mahableshwur*, was placed at the bar charged with refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoner stated that he was willing to go on board and do duty. His Worship ordered him to be sent on board accordingly.

A VAGRANT EUROPEAN.—John Ryan, a European, was yesterday brought up at the Fort Police Court, charged with being drunk and begging for alms on the Apollo Bunder. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one week in the County Gaol with hard labour.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST THREE SEAMEN.—George Mogerty, Mark Ollick, and Thomas Connor, seamen of the British ship *Queen of the Deep*, were yesterday placed at the bar, charged with stealing seventeen articles of wearing apparel, seven bars of soap, one work-box, and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 49-15, the property of one Adum Gurnee.

The complainant is a hawker of various articles. It appears that on Saturday last, at 1 P. M., he went on board the ship *Queen of the Deep* to sell his wares. He saw Mogerty, who gave him a pair of boots to repair. He (the complainant) took the boots away, and on the next day returned them as they could not be repaired for the money agreed upon. The prisoner then asked him to show him some wearing apparel, as he wanted to buy some. The prosecutor opened a bundle he had taken with him on board, and showed him several articles. Mogerty took up a suit of clothes; the second and third prisoners then took from the bundle one suit each, and ran away. The first prisoner also went away after them. Fearing that the other articles might be taken away complainant went to his boat, intending to return on board to search for the prisoners. When he went into his boat, the prisoners came after him. Mogerty forcibly took away from his boat a work-box, and gave it to Ollick, who took the box on board, and immediately returned. The three prisoners then pelted prosecutor with pieces of coal.

The prosecutor called no witnesses to corroborate his testimony.

The prisoners denied the charge, and stated that the complainant came aboard to sell the articles, and when the mate came he ran away in confusion.

Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoners, after which His Worship dismissed the charge, as there was no evidence to convict them.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—26TH FEB.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

RASH AND NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.—Hussoo Lugroo, Tokin Hussoo, Gunjool Tulloo, Oodree Buljore, and Somwan Heera were again placed at the bar, at the instance of Captain Henry, Superintendent of the affairs of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, on a charge of navigating a vessel, on Monday the 12th instant, so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to other persons. No further evidence for the prosecution was forthcoming this day; and His Worship, considering the evidence against the four latter prisoners to be insufficient, ordered their discharge. The first prisoner, Hussoo, who was steering the boat when the collision with Captain Henry's gig occurred, was committed to take his trial, on the above charge, at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THEFT OF A BANK NOTE.—Shaik Bhotoo Fuckroodin was charged with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100, the property of Benjamin David Benjamin. The prosecutor, a clerk in the office of Mr. Meer Sassoon Moses, engaged the prisoner's hack buggy in the market on Sunday last; and he and his brother were driven to their house in Nagpada. The prosecutor first alighted and went into the house. His brother, having got down, went to a neighbouring shop for money to pay the prisoner, when the latter handed to him a packet in an open envelope, which, he said, had fallen in the buggy. The packet was handed over to prosecutor, but, on examining its contents he found that a currency note for Rs. 100, which was in it with five other notes for Rs. 10 each, had been abstracted therefrom. Before the prosecutor came out of the house again, the prisoner drove away in his buggy: he was called out, but did not stop. As he was driving away the prosecutor was able to observe the number of the buggy, of which he took a note; and made a report to the police accordingly. The prisoner was apprehended the same evening; and in consequence of information which he gave, the note was traced to the shop of a Marwarree, who had changed it for silver. The prosecutor identified the note.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

14th February 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

Lakshmibar vs. Roodrappa.

[A DISTRICT Judge having delegated the examination of witnesses to his Nazir, the order passed by him on the evidence taken by the Nazir was set aside as illegal.]

Dr. Reid, and Messrs. Nanabhai Haridass and Shantaram Narayan for the appellant; Messrs. Howard, Dhirajlal Mathuradas, and Fakirapa for the respondent.

This was an appeal, under Section 6 of Act XXVII. of 1860, against an order of Charles F. H. Shaw, Esq., Judge of Kaladgi, granting to the respondent an administration certificate under that Act. The facts of the case are as follow :—

This application was made by Roodrappa, who alleged that his adopted father, Gungapa bin Moorghappa, died on the 10th October 1862 at Bagulkote, and he claims therefore a certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860 and under Regulation VIII. of 1827.

Applicant's natural father had three sons, Saushida, Gungapa, and Devrao. Saushida was childless and adopted Revanshida, a son of Devrao. Gungapa had a son, but he died when Gungapa adopted applicant. Of the sons of applicant's father, Devrao had made a will in his favour under date 9th October 1862, leaving his brother Moorghappa.

Revanshida Moorgheya and he (the applicant) were undivided and trade together, and the property of Gungapa and his brother was in their joint possession.

Appellant performed the funeral services of deceased Gungapa, who was a sowkar and left a number of bonds and debts due to him; hence a certificate was required to recover them.

Luxmeebace opposed on the grounds that that applicant had no title. He was not the adopted son of Gungapa, and the instrument he had produced in support was a forgery. Applicant's father, Devrao, was adopted by Revaka Kome Dadashidapa, the sister of Gungapa, in the year 1828.

Gungapa and her husband Saushida, were brothers, and as Gungapa had no sons, she was his heiress and claim the certificate, Nagapa denying applicant's title and the instrument under which he claimed. If applicant had been adopted, what was the object of a will; besides the stamp paper on which it was written was brought for a petition, and this will show its character.

Gungapa never adopted anybody, and he was a relative. How then would he have adopted a stranger. Shidapa, the founder of their family, had two sons, Moorgapa and Gungapa had one son, and Moorghya had three sons named Saushida, Gungapa, and Deverao, had been adopted into another family, and applicant was his son.

Saushida and Gungapa were both dead and have left no children. Saushidapa's widow was present, and as he was direct male heir she had no title to the immovable property, and applicant claimed therefore the certificate. The following is the decision of the Zillah Judge:—There has evidently been a great deal of false swearing on one side or the other, and it is not possible to come to any satisfactory conclusion. The circumstances of the case appear to be as follows :—

Shida Hoondakar had two sons, Moorghya and Gungapa; of these Moorghya had three sons, Saushida, Gungapa, and Devrao, and Gungapa a single son, Nagapa, defendant No. 2.

Saushida, Moorghya's eldest son, died childless, but is alleged to have adopted his youngest brother, Devrao's eldest son, Revanshida. Now the court does not understand, if this adoption is real, why Devrao gave up his eldest son instead of a younger son. Gungapa Moorghya's second son was also childless, and Devrao is said to have adopted Roodrappa, his brother, Moorghya, as youngest son, the present applicant. Luxmee, the widow of Saushida, denies the adoption of Revanshida by her husband, and Nagapa denies the adoption of Roodra by Gungapa, alleging that Devrao had previously been adopted into another family, viz: that of Duryapa, through his son Dodshida's widow, Rewaka. The court does not understand why this second adoption has been referred to as there is no reason the court is aware of, supposing Rewaka really adopted Devrao, why Saushida and Gungapa, who were childless should not have adopted Revanshida and Roodra, Devrao's eldest and youngest son, saving the doubt above expressed as to the eldest son.

Luxmee and Nagapa dispute exhibit No. 3, but Roodra strictly maintain its genuineness, and also that of exhibits Nos. 17 and 19. If the will is true it seems curious that Luxmee should have given a Pharikat to all three uterine brothers, Revanshida, Roodra, and Moorghya; but this is explainable on the supposition that, as Saushida and Gungapa were undivided, so their adopted sons are in the same possession, and Devrao's separation is denied altogether; hence Moorghyha is also undivided.

Not a single adoption has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court; Roodra's, at the most, is an acknowledgment that, after Gungapa's obsequies, the dead man's turban was placed upon his head. Under these circumstances, and as it appears from exhibit No. 4 that Roodra at all events is in possession of the real estate, the court considers that applicant has made out a stronger claim to receive a certificate than the opponent, and therefore it determines to grant the certificate, subject to the provisions of Section V., and Luxmee and Nagapa can file a formal suit against Roodra, if they are so minded. Certificate allowed to Roodra, subject to section V. Act 27 of 1860.

This decision was appealed against on the following grounds :—

1st. That it is inconsistent with itself, inasmuch as the Judge in one part of it holds that "not a single adoption has been proved," and in another that "as Saushida and Gungapa were undivided, so their adopted sons are in the same possession, &c.

2nd. That the Judge's finding in the negative of Devrao's adoption into Duriappa's family, as alleged by appellant, is contrary to evidence.

3rd. That the Judge was wrong in omitting to decide as to genuineness or otherwise of exhibits Nos. 3, 7, and 19, relied upon by respondent.

4th. That the claim to a certificate have been founded upon exhibit No. 3. He was wrong in granting the certificate prayed for without the said exhibit No. 3 being proved.

5th. That the appellant being sister-in-law of the deceased Gungapa, and the respondent having been held not to have been adopted by him, and alleged by the appellant to belong to another family, the Judge was in error in disregarding the superior claims of the appellant.

6th. That the application being for a certificate of heirship under Regulation VIII. of 1827, and the case involving complicated questions both of law and fact, which could be properly disposed of in a regular suit, the Judge should have refused the application and referred the aggrieved party to his remedy at law.

7th. That the Judge was wrong in holding that respondent was in possession, and therefore entitled to the certificate.

The case coming on on the above day, Dr. Reid having stated the above grounds of objection, urged as follows :—"But there is one ground of objections which, though not included in the above, is apparent on the record itself, and which goes to nullify the Judge's proceedings. The whole of the evidence in this case appears to have been taken, not by the Judge, but by the Nazir. The Judge had no right to delegate that function to the Nazir.

Mr. Justice Tucker—Is that so? In a similar case decided by this Court a short time ago, the proceedings of an Assistant Judge were set aside on the ground that he had referred the taking of evidence in that case to the Moonsiff.

Mr. Howard—The reference to the Nazir in this case was at most an irregularity. It was not objected to at the time. The parties were perfectly satisfied with the way in which the evidence had been taken by the Nazir. There was no objection made to the Judge's decision on that ground in the memorandum of appeal, and all irregularities not objected to at the time are cured after verdict. The objection, therefore, now comes too late, and the applicant must be confined to the grounds of objection specifically taken in the memorandum of appeal.

Mr. Justice Tucker—Although generally we don't allow any objections to be urged that are not mentioned in the memorandum of appeal, yet in this particular case, seeing that the irregularity is so great, we are inclined to allow Dr. Reid to urge it, and accordingly, under section 334 of the Civil Procedure Code, give him leave to do so.

Per Curiam.—"The Court are of opinion that there has been a substantial error of law in the procedure held in this case inasmuch as the Judge has omitted to take any evidence before himself, and has delegated the examination of the witnesses adduced by either party to the Nazir, a person not competent to conduct such an enquiry. The Court, therefore, annul the order of the Judge founded on evidence so taken, and order that the witnesses be examined *de novo* by the Judge in person, and that a new decision be passed on the merits. Each party to bear his own costs of the present appeal."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—26TH FEB.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Tyabjee Hybutbhoy and Co. vs. Suchoobhoy Khakhwanee.

Mr. Barton for the plaintiffs: Mr. Cooper for the defendant.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 716, the value of goods sold and delivered to the defendant, as agent for the barque *Indian*, from the 29th June to 11th August 1865. The goods were supplied by the plaintiffs, ship chandlers at Bombay, at the request of the defendant.

Mr. Cooper said the defence was that of never indebted, and that the defendant never requested the plaintiffs to provide the *Indian* with any necessaries. All bills on account of the vessel were made out in the names of the owners and addressed to them; and the defendant had nothing to do with them. He was agent to the owners; but in April last they failed at Calcutta, whereupon the vessel was sold to pay the seamen's wages, and the defendant ceased to be agent since then.

John George Grant said he was master of the *Indian* up to July 1865, in which month she was sold. The goods for which he had signed the bill put in in this case were ordered by him in the presence of the defendant, who, as agent, was present and heard the order given. Witness had received no notice of insolvency of the owners. He gave the registry of the ship to the defendant as agent. He had told him to get anything he required for the ship from the plaintiffs. It is the custom of the port for the agent of a vessel to pay all bills signed by the captain.

The plaintiff stated he supplied goods to the ship at the defendant's request. He came with the captain, and told him to provide the captain with whatever goods were required for the ship.

Nowrojee Shapoorjee, a servant of the plaintiffs, delivered a bill to the defendant about six months ago. The defendant said he would pay it after enquiring of the captain.

Mr. Cooper, for the defence, submitted there were two questions in the case for the consideration of the Court; first, whether the defendant ordered the goods, and, second, whether he ordered merely as agent. The evidence showed that both the points must be decided in favour of the defendant. It was not probable that, for a commission of 2½ per cent. he would have incurred the liability which belonged to the owners; and the plaintiffs had always looked to the owners of the vessel for payment.

The defendant was examined by Mr. Cooper, and stated that, on hearing of the failure of the owners, he had written to them to say that he would not pay any expenses. He had informed the captain that he would not pay any expenses for the ship owing to the failure of the owners. He did not go with the captain to the shop of the plaintiffs. The owners failed 15 or 20 days after the arrival of the vessel here, which was on the 26th or 27th June last.

Mr. Barton contended that the defendant being the admitted agent of the vessel, and not having disclosed his principal in any way, he was bound by his acts.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said that in all cases in which the question arose whether the agent or the principal was responsible, the question was decided according to the intention of the parties, so far as it appeared upon the evidence. The question here was whether the defendant ordered the goods or agreed to pay for them. There were three versions upon the evidence. The captain, who gave his evidence in an extremely careful manner, stated that he went with the defendant to the plaintiffs, but he did not say that the defendant ordered the goods; he thought the defendant sanctioned the goods to be ordered. The plaintiff gave another version, namely, that the defendant himself ordered the goods: but this statement was not in the least corroborated by any other witness. Then there was the usual evidence of demand; that the bill was presented and that the defendant said he would pay. His Honor did not believe this part of the evidence. The testimony of the captain was really trustworthy, but it conflicted with that of the plaintiff; and, therefore, the plaintiff's case was, in the opinion of the court, very weak. On the other hand, the defendant entirely denied his liability. If he had a claim upon the freight, he said, he would have paid the expenses; but it appeared that Cama and Co. had a lien upon the freight; and the defendant, knowing that, gave a probable story when he said he did not agree to pay for the goods. His Honor was of opinion that no presumption arose here that the owners stood in the relation of foreign principals; he would not hold that principal in Calcutta are foreign principals. The decree was, therefore, for the defendant.

Mr. Cooper asked His Honor to certify for costs.

His Honor said he would award three gold mohurs for the costs of defendant's counsel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PORTUGUESE BURYING GROUND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your widely circulated journal is a medium through which public matters are discussed, and though the present subject may not be of a nature in which the interest of an entire community is involved, yet it may have a fair claim for its insertion in a corner of your paper, as it concerns almost all of the Portuguese community in Bombay.

Your readers will perhaps remember that some time ago a protest was brought to close the Portuguese Graveyard at Sonapoor, when it was expected that the chief members of the community would come forward, as it was their duty as administrators of the Church's affairs, to oppose it; but, contrary to expectation, they were found to take no heed of the question, pretending that they were founders of the Cavel Church, and had no need to trouble themselves against the protest; for as founders they got a family grave in the Church, and one at Sonapoor was useless for them. One of these gentleman died on Saturday last, and, to the great disappointment of his surviving relatives and others who have right of burial in the Church, the police opposed the interment of the deceased therein, and he had to be interred in the cemetery at Sonapore.

POOR PORTUGUESE.

Bombay, 26th February.

UNITED VICTORIA RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—If anybody has a *right* to complain of some irregularity or other in a Company he is the very shareholder of the said Company; yet it must be clearly understood that what I say below is not so much from a feeling of asserting my right as from a praiseworthy desire to prevent similar disappointments and delays being experienced by my brother shareholders in the abovenamed Company. The Secretary's Office of the United Victoria Reclamation Company had hitherto been situated at Lower Colaba; but since Messrs. Remington and Company assumed charge as secretaries and treasurers to the said Company, that office, with which the shareholders have to come in frequent contact, is transferred to their own premises in the Fort. When Messrs. Remington and Company contemplated taking over charge of the above Company it was the general impression that saving would be effected to the Company as well as the work got through more expeditiously; but to my great surprise I find that another European assistant has been employed in the room of the Company's late secretary on an equally high salary. Is it not in the recollection of the directors of the said Company that while the late secretary, Mr. Kennelly, was at home on furlough for six months, Mr. Brooks was found capable of conducting the duties both of secretary to the Company and manager at the Bunders? In the presence of such expense I do not see any reason why the shareholders should have to experience disappointments and delays at the office. When the Company's office was situated at Colaba the shareholders had no difficulty in getting share certificates, transfers, &c. prepared for them as soon as possible, whereas at present whole days have to be sacrificed for getting a single document out of the office. It is but quite fair that Messrs. Remington & Co. should show more attention to the shareholders. Rather than appoint an expensive European assistant, the office would become much more strengthened by the addition of a clerk or two if necessary.

A SHAREHOLDER.

26th February.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to set forth in your columns the position in which I find myself placed, owing to recent municipal changes. I was for some years, up to July 1st 1865, when the Town Duties were abolished, a supervisor of the department for collecting those duties. During all that time my duty in that very responsible post was properly fulfilled, in testimony of which I beg to refer you to a register of my services attested by W. Bellasis, Commissioner of Customs. The whole of the large establishments under me have been provided for since, either by the Custom House or Municipality; but without any fault of mine that I am aware of I have been overlooked in the patronage of the authorities, notwithstanding that I have made frequent applications to the proper quarter. It is true I have no "influence," and I must attribute my present disappointment to that circumstance alone. I feel I have some claims on the Government for employment, because I did not come out to India as an adventurer or "interloper," but as under a regular covenant in the Indian Telegraph Department. I had obtained my nomination as a reward for my service in the Crimea, where I had been Superintendent of the Land Transport Corps. I was properly trained for telegraphy at Greshamhouse, under the personal oversight of Sir W. O'Shaughnessy himself, and duly passed my examination. My connection with the department here was interrupted by sickness, and as I declined to go home on that account I had to leave the service. It was then that Mr. Shaw Stewart, now Collector of Cannanore, Canara, at that time I believe Acting Secretary to the Bombay Government, interested himself on my behalf (he having known me on my first passage out). Through his kind interest I obtained the post which, up to the change by the Municipal Bill, I honourably filled. Having occupied with credit a post of public trust, I naturally look for public employment, and though Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, can employ but few Europeans, I do think there must be some situation of trust under Government which I could fill better than a new comer. Pardon me for thus urging my case on the attention of the authorities. I am willing to serve them in any capacity suited to my training and experience as their humble and obedient servant,

M. KEALY,
Late Supervisor Town Duty Dept.
Albion Place, 8th Feb.

[Mr. Kealy seems a highly respectable person, and his case is evidently a hard one. He is a victim of the recent Municipal Act, and found himself turned adrift from his situation as Supervisor of Town Duties on the 1st of July last, without a moment's notice, and without a pie of salary in lieu of notice. He was in the Crimea as Superintendent of the Transport Corps, Turkish Contingent, during the Crimean war; and was discharged on the reduction of the force, Major Johnson, his commanding officer, reporting that he was a "highly meritorious and well conducted person." He was brought to India on a thirty years' covenant in November 1857, as Covenanted Assistant in the Telegraph department, and after being in India only six weeks became so unwell that he was ordered home by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy. He was, however, too ill to go, and after recovery constructed the telegraph line between Poonah and Ahmednuggur, but at the end of three years, (the break in the covenant) his services were dispensed with by Government in the Telegraph department, and he became Supervisor of Town Duties, which position he held for upwards of four years. Mr. Bellasis, the Commissioner of Customs, certifies that in that capacity Mr. Kealy "conducted himself well and gave satisfaction." We confess to some astonishment that in the reorganisation of the Municipal Offices, where enormously large staffs of officials are employed, there was not found employment for a well behaved and respectable European servant of the old Municipality—whose salary moreover was barely sufficient to maintain him. The public generally, we daresay, will with us consider such treatment unfair and high-handed on the part of the Commissioner; but between Government and the Commissioner, Mr. Kealy has had the misfortune to be thrown out of employment in a country from which it is a matter of impossibility for a poor man to make his escape to a country where work is more easily obtained.—ED. B. G.]

BENGAL.

WE hear that the Bhooteas have lately carried away seven women from Sikim, and that their natural guardians have applied to the Deb Rajah for their release.—*Englishman, Feb.* 20.

WE learn that the Bheels to the west and south-west of Burwanee are in rebellion, and that the military authorities at Mhow have adopted excellent measures to punish them.—*Id.*

WE learn that there was a regular fight recently between the Mishmees and the inhabitants of a village a few miles from North Cachar, in which several persons on both sides were killed. The Mishmees were at last defeated, but fled with a boy and a girl.—*Id.*

WE publish a correspondence, from which it will be seen that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have, at the instance of the Liverpool Chamber, undertaken to organise a subscription in India for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Admiral Fitzroy. The following extract from the Report of the Liverpool Chamber will sufficiently explain the necessity that exists for public charity :—

> "The Government have not been able to undertake anything like making a provision for the family, but have found themselves warranted, on special grounds, in undertaking to ask authority from Parliament to pay about £3,000 for their benefit. The sums expended by Admiral Fitzroy on the public service, and which were never reimbursed to him, amounted to above £6,100. Never a man of large means, the obligation to pay so large a sum continued to be a burden upon him throughout the greater part of his life; and at his death his affairs were in such a condition that the £3,000 granted by Government will do no more than pay existing debts.
>
> Three children by his first wife—two of them daughters, the son a young lieutenant in the navy, with nothing but his pay—are left without any means. Mrs. Fitzroy (his second wife) and her young daughter have a limited provision under her marriage settlement."

The world, and more particularly all those interested in navigation, owe a debt of gratitude to Admiral Fitzroy, upon which it would be needless for us to enlarge; and it would be nothing less than a reproach to the British wherever they may be, should they fail to make a handsome provision for his family. We feel confident that this appeal to the public of India will not be made in vain.—*Id.*

WE find that an attempt of Suttee was recently made by a Thakoor at Serole, but by the timely interference of the political officers, the woman was rescued from the hands of her deceased husband's relations.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 20.

THE Budgets have been received from nearly all parts of India, and the consolidated estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Empire for the ensuing year 1866-67 are nearly ready. It is expected our Financial Minister will soon lay his statement before the Vice-regal Council. He has personally revised the estimates this year, and as this is his first attempt, he has had minutely to study the various intricacies of accounts. We are given to understand that he has mastered them so successfully, that he is now ready with his Budget.—*Id.*

WE have been told that the Rajah of Pachete lately petitioned Government against the Magistrate of Bancoorah, for summoning his son to appear in his Court to answer to a criminal charge preferred against him, and also prayed that his sons may be exempted from attending the British Courts. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has not only rejected the petition, but cautioned the Rajah not to throw obstacles before British officers in the discharge of their public duties.—*Id.*

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.—The establishment belonging to this institution was yesterday removed from the premises in Council House Street, hitherto occupied by the Bank. In the day, we had occasion to visit the new office, and found that the skill of the architect had been no less applied to the interior than to the general exterior of the business. So far as regards the interior fittings-up of the upper part of the edifice, the house is incomplete, but the lower portion is finished and is replete with all the conveniences for conducting Banking operations. Entering from Dalhousie Square we find ourselves passing through folding doors with stained glass pannels—crystal and gilt handles, and knobs of the nobbiest. The floor is of marble slabs (grey with veins of white). Advancing, we get into the principal room, a spacious, lofty, and elegant apartment, lit from the roof and from the sides. There is a large dome and two smaller ones springing from the side walls. The decorations are very chaste. There is nothing gaudy about them, but they are, as are all the fittings of the office, characterized by simplicity combined with solidity and utility. Three sides of the telling room are railed off by a handsome screen work of brass. Mahogany counters separate the officials from the general public. Ample accommodation is provided for the wants of the clerks and of constituents; writing tables provided with materials, and blank forms to be filled up by requisants of Bills, Drafts, &c., are supplied. We do not know that we have seen a finer telling room anywhere. The Manager's Room and the Record Room are respectively to the right and left as we enter the front door. The Bank will be lit with gas, and brackets of elegant appearance spring from the walls. The outer edifice seems to have been erected with as great a care for comfort and accommodation as with a desire to produce a splendid building, and we say that the *desideratum* has been attained.—*Id.*

THE Political Agent at Munipooree has been instructed by the Government of India to urge upon the Rajah of that territory the necessity of discovering and punishing those concerned in a murderous attack upon a party of Bengalees while travelling within the Munipooree Territory.—*Indian Daily News, Feb.* 20.

MR. C. K. DOVE, Post Master General of Bengal, returned to the Presidency and resumed charge of his office on Saturday last, after a visit of nearly two months to the Upper Provinces. He will go up to Agra again in March next, to act in the place of Major Battye, Post Master General of the Upper Provinces, who proceeds to Europe on leave, and who has already applied, as we hear, for his "no demand" certificate from the Controller General of Accounts.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

WE have been favoured with the following from Camp Raidang, February 9, 1866 :—

"The head quarters and advance guard of our force reached the bridge over the Monas, two miles and a half from Suleeka, on the 7th instant. The Bhooteas appeared to be taken by surprise, for though occupying some small forts and stockades, for the protection of the bridge, they evacuated them at once on our approach, firing two or three shots only as they did so. The position was taken possession of, and a small detachment of the 26th N. I. having been left to defend it, the remainder fell back to Suleeka. Every endeavour is made to get supplies to the front, but, as might have been anticipated, the difficulties of the road are excessive; laden mules taking ten hours to reach Kerigumpa from Raidang, distance eight miles. The route, as at present, is from Dewangiri to Raidang, eight miles, along the bed of the Deea Nuddee, the road being difficult from the boulders, an entire day's work for the baggage cattle. From Raidang to Kerigumpa, eight miles; steady ascent all the way; the path very narrow in places, and so steep that many loads are thrown. Twenty-four hours did not permit of all the supplies reaching their destination. From Kerigumpa to Suleeka, nine miles; the road very narrow and difficult. The scarlet rhododendron was first met with on this hill. Two miles and a half descent to the bridge.

"There have been many rumours, from time to time, of the probable submission of the Bhooteas, but they will take no definite course, beyond the inert and almost passive resistance for which their country, not their arms, adapt them. The enemy, as he appears in the person of one or two individuals made prisoners, is a most ludicrous object: a flat wrinkled face; a form, though muscular, very undersized; short cropped hair, his dress a curious complication of dirty woollen blankets, in which he stows away half a dozen small images, his gods; his expression, when doubtful of the intentions of his captors, exceedingly like that of a monkey expecting chastisement; his arms, a bow about two feet long, with arrows made of a reed, tipped with a little bit of iron. The *tout ensemble* of the noble savage is certainly one of the most absurd sights possible to contemplate, when seen in marked contrast to the means provided for his subjection. But, when the laughter has subsided, there is a sense of something very like humiliation in the minds of most of us at the disproportion of the means with the end."—*Englishman, Feb.* 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is on good authority we learn that the Horse Guards' Circular No. 338, of the 25th April 1865, which allows to Adjutants of Regiments a sum of 3 shillings for each recruit enlisted, will shortly be made applicable to Adjutants of British Regiments serving in India —*Pioneer, Feb,* 21.

THE HYDRABAD COURT MARTIAL.

(*From the Scindian, Feb.* 21.)

THE Native General Court Martial held in Hydrabad upon a Subedar of the 2nd Beloochees, is forming the subject of frequent reference in the columns of our presidency contemporaries, and even in still more distant journals. There can be but little doubt that the matter will attract the Commander-in-Chief's attention in due course of time. His Excellency, we learn from a reliable quarter, is keenly alive to the criticisms the press may pass upon the service, so that no pressure need be brought to bear to move him into taking notice of military scandals. If we allude here to the state of affairs in the 2nd Beloochees, it is to say we learn on good authority that the *Bombay Gazette* has apparently been misinformed as to the conduct of Major Church, as Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General, at the Court Martial referred to. We are assured that with the exception of the Major's having resided with Col. Hough whilst the trial was going on, the allegations made against him are incorrect. The trial, it seems, was full of difficulties; but as far as Major Church's duty was concerned, he endeavoured to discharge it to the best of his ability and in perfect fairness. The assertions that questions were kept back, struck out or not recorded, are pronounced to be both malicious and false. The Major had no voice or vote in the proceedings. His task was simply to record the evidence, prevent the introduction of extraneous and irrelevant matter, and see that everything was conducted strictly according to the regulations of the service. The only opinion he can express upon the sentence is when that sentence shall have been rendered, and he called upon to decide as to its legality, and therefore when the time to mould that sentence according to his own views, did he wish to interfere in an undue manner, shall have passed. It is due to Major Church to state these points, in order that a fair idea of his relations to the Court may be formed. Much stress is laid by the *Gazette* upon the fact of his having been Col. Hough's guest during the progress of the trial. It would certainly have been better had this not occurred, because it leaves room for unpleasant remarks. Something of this kind took place whilst the house-tax case was being tried before Judge Wedderburn, who, during a recess, invited the defendant, Major Lambert, to tiffin with him; but we merely mentioned the matter then feeling that comment was unnecessary. However, as it is not likely that a man of Major Church's well known uprightness of character would be swerved from the conscientious discharge of his duty by considerations such as those indirectly imputed to him, we firmly believe the prisoner's case has not suffered in consequence.

As the papers in this case have no doubt been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, we shall refrain from commenting upon it or its attendant features. This much, however, we may remark, that it is admitted the prisoner could not account for a certain sum of money, and this, however small in itself, suffices to establish the correctness of the finding of the Court. To drag in other matters—though these, we dare say, require looking into—was irregular on the trial, and could not alter the prisoner's position in the least.

THE BELL-RINGING SCANDAL.

(*From the Scindian, Feb.* 21.)

AFTER Captain Knight's examination, the Court of Enquiry definitively closed its proceedings on Monday. Captain Knight, we learn, denied everything connected with the proceedings of the night of December 8, though, as stated in a previous letter to Mr. Walton, he admitted having created a disturbance one night in that gentleman's compound. The two *gharrywallas* who suffered on the bell-ringing night, however, identified Captain Knight as one of the parties concerned in the ill-treatment they then received. The decision, or summing up of the Court, we are further assured, is adverse to the accused, and proceedings are being instituted by the *gharrywallas* for the recovery of damages against the guilty parties. By a strange coincidence, the owner of the vehicle which was smashed on the night of December 8, is the same individual who, about the "cracker" epoch in 1864, suffered injury at the hands of Captain Tyrwhitt. The man sustained damages then to the extent of some sixty rupees; and on being forbidden to ply his vehicle, became under the impression that, because he had got into a difficulty with a *burra sahib*, he had forfeited his license, and therefore he addressed a petition to the Commissioner in Sind, exposing his grievances. To this he received the following reply :—

No. 1318 of 1864.

Luximon, carriage driver, is informed in reply to his petition dated Kurrachee, 15th October 1864, that his license has not been revoked, but merely suspended until his carriage is repaired and fit to ply for hire, and that the Commissioner cannot interfere in regard to his claim against Captain Tyrwhitt for compensation for damages sustained by his carriage.

Petitioner should apply to Captain Tyrwhitt himself for compensation.

By order.
(Signed) M. MELVILL,
Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind.
Commissioner'sOffice, Kurrachee, 26th Oct. 1864

The fact that the "petitioner" is taking legal proceedings to recover redress shows what success his application for compensation has met with. Though Mr. Mansfield could not compel Captain Tyrwhitt, in the first intance, to make competent amends to the poor fellow he had injured, yet he, Mr. Mansfield, might have used his powerful influence to secure compensation for the aggrieved, and thus suppressed at least one scandal.

Now that the Court of Enquiry is over, we are in a position to state that a Clerk in the Master Attendant's, Captain Giles's office, whose services are the public's, and are consequently paid for by that public, was for several days occupied in Camp in copying the proceedings of the Court, together with a statement of the case made by one of the accused. This document attempts to prove an *alibi* on the night of the 8th December. If the allegations this paper contains are true, then we have been grossly deceived by a person in whose honour we trusted, and on whose authority we modified certain of our statements, and we may not hesitate to hand up his letter as a penalty for the imposition practised upon us, and thus let the thing go for what it may be worth in contradiction of the defence above alluded to as having been set up.

ANTIQUITIES IN INDIA.

(*From the Madras Times, Feb.* 21.)

THERE is a general belief amongst Europeans that there is nothing to be seen in India, that is, nothing of antiquity, beauty, or interest sufficient to incite men to make a journey from their special Presidencies to remote parts of the country. Men travel from England into high latitudes, braving all the dangers of a Northern sea, and the inclemencies of climate; they hurry from London to the Alps to see a field of ice, and rosy and golden cloud-tints; they descend upon Rome to witness the beautiful vestiges of the former mistress of the world; they roam into Greece, and revel in the idea that they have stood where Athens, and Corinth, and Troy once were, and then they have reached their *ultima thule*. Some, indeed, go further back into the presence of things past, and reach the ruins of ancient Egypt. All these things have been "*done*" over and over again, and we may rest assured, so long as time can be spared and money procured, this laudable desire to witness the ancient centres of civilization will continue to draw the present inhabitants of the isles of the west towards those lands. Our very earliest education tends to foster the love of research, and if this leads no further than the desire of actual sight-seeing, it has a good in it. No man, we venture to assert, can stand amid the ruins of the Coliseum at Rome, or within the shadow of the Pyramids of Egypt, without remembering something of the beautiful, the heroic, or sublime that the history of his race had impressed upon his mind. This has naturally resulted from the course of civilization. The human race has travelled, like the sun, from East to West. In ancient times this migration was, we have every reason to believe, a very slow process; but the struggle for existence impelled our forefathers to select other countries, and to brave natural conditions of climate they could not have known. A result of this is, the continued desire to return to the classic haunts of mankind. But, after all, reckoning on the age of nations, Greece and Rome have but small claims to antiquity, and we could easily show, if necessary, that there are in India, at this very day, sights worth seeing that were much as they are at the hour when Greece was not a colony. Our present desire is, to show that there are a few things in India worthy of notice beyond rupees and the probable upshot of a rebellion.

What school-boy has not felt the desire to witness how the Grecians and Romans conducted their worship in the awful days of sacrifice? We do not for a moment imagine any of us could become sufficiently brutalized to desire to see the human sacrifice—the highest and greatest propitiation for sin; but all other heathen rites may be witnessed in India to-day, as they were practised in the temples of Isis and Osiris and of Greece of old. These are the ancient rites, the "*classical*" sacrificial offerings perpetuated in all their peculiarities from Noah downwards. The customs and manners of the people of this land are blended with their religious ceremonies just as are those of other nations. They venerate their rivers, as did the Greeks, Romans, and Jews, making ablutions in them at set periods. Upon the borders of the great streams are their holiest temples, and around them, in special years, thousands of pilgrims assemble; and, as at such vast assemblies of people, some remember their worldly interests, they mingle commercial and holy affairs together, and thus pilgrims purchase and exchange the products of the North and South, East and West—in a word the gathering becomes a monster fair. Such a gathering is the great fair of *Haridwara*, the first place at which the great river Ganges enters the plains of Hindustan. A temple dedicated to the deity, surmounted by two cupolas, gives the name to the town. Here assemble merchants from the principal cities in the Doab, Delhi, Lucknow, from the Dekkan, Cashmere, Cabul, the Punjab, and even from Herat; and here the agents of the great banking houses make little fortunes in exchange, and granting bills. Here is sold every article from a camel, elephant, or horse, to a cocoanut. It has been estimated that not less than two millions of souls visit this fair. Now, such an immigration ought, under ordinary circumstances, to produce a famine. This would be the case, but visitors generally take their own provisions, and great supplies flow in for the occasion from the South. The fair is held in the bed of the river in the dry season—March and April. Fakirs are the most conspicuous of the frequenters, and years agone most bloody encounters were wont to take place amongst different classes of these personages. This also used to be the market for slaves brought down from the fastnesses of the Himalayas. The horse-dealers here are as cunning as they are in other parts of the world. They never utter the prices they give or receive lest bystanders should hear. The sale is conducted by pressure of fingers, each finger being one, twenty, or one hundred rupees, as indicated by a simple expression. Thus *danah* signifies one rupee, *dohrah danah* two rupees, *sut* means twenty, so a hundred, with which words, and one, two, or three fingers in the other's palm, bargains are struck.

Many people are ravished with such water-falls as they witness in Europe, what would they say to the falls on the Ganges near Mugra! which pen can hardly describe. On ascending by dangerous paths the rugged hills towards the Himalayas the traveller suddenly winds round a jutting rock and the glorious sight of this water-fall bursts suddenly upon his view in all its dazzling beauty. From a hundred feet above there showers down a perpetual cascade of rainbows from beneath a bower of luxuriant trees and shrubs into a basin below, nearly one hundred yards wide. On either side is a grotto, through the cool roof of which a thousand tiny streamlets trickle over brilliant stalactites in every stage of formation. Thousands of tendrils of variegated moss hang from the roof, and on these mossy spirals the stalactites begin to form, and as the water drips down, and incrusts the moss, each stalactite polarizes every ray of light in the most marvellous degree. This is the "*dripping rock*," as it is called, and the whole is a scene worthy of the most fanciful German brain. Had it been on the Rhine we know not what tales of faeryland would not have belonged to such an enchanting scene. In the neighbourhood the strawberry, raspberry, apricot, peach, vine, walnut, butter cup, dandelion, and roses flourish untouched by man, and the far distant hills are covered with sombre forests of fir; then, on and on, range above range of mighty hills, rise till they terminate in the "abode of snow."

In Gurnbal a propitiatory oblation, as remarkable as it is curious, is now and then made to Coeres. It is a feat which a Blondin himself, we imagine, would not venture, although it is performed in India by men of the tumbler caste or profession. When it is deemed necessary to propitiate the genius of plenty, a huge rope is made fast to a stake near the bed of the river at Srinagar, or other hill stations, the other end being secured to some large tree at an enormous elevation above the river. The rope being ready, the tumbler, with nothing but huge bags of sand fastened to his legs and thighs, is placed astride it at the top, and descends this perilous path at a velocity that is appalling Should he lose his balance high up, he is killed by his fall; if he does so at a lower elevation, and is not killed by the fall, his head is struck off and offered up as an atonement to the offended god. In either case of failure, death is the penalty. Success in this hazardous enterprise meets with great reward from the owners of land whose previous harvest has been bad.

The sources of great rivers have always been objects of veneration, not less in the West, perhaps, than in the East. The story of the Ganges rising from a cow's mouth exists in *fact* simply in the Puranas, but if we look upon the *earth*, as symbolized by the cow, as it is, indeed, by the Hindus, the legend stands good. The eastern source of the Ganges—the Alacananda—is famous for a sanctuary of the greatest antiquity, of a conical form, with a cupola surmounted by a copper roof, above which are a golden ball and spire. At the base of the temple is a bath, supplied from a hot spring in a mountain close at hand, and conducted into the bath through a dragon's mouth. Close to this is a cold spring, the water from which is conveyed through another spout, so that the bath required may be rendered of any temperature. The hot spring in these latitudes is a great boon, but it is sulphureous; nevertheless its heat is so great that the inhabitants conduct it through their houses for warmth. These hot and cold springs, indeed, at Bhadrinath, are numerous. At this temple the chief priest is a great dignity, temporal as well as spiritual. He dresses as a temporal king, covered with gems and jewels; he is independent of any ruling power; holds a paramount authority over all beneficed lands and all the wealth accumulated from pilgrims and deceased donors. In ancient time this high priest was elected for life, like the Pope of Rome, but of late years the office has been disposed of to the *highest bidder*. The images within the temple are symbolic of the god of waters. The temple is opened from daybreak till noon, about which time the deity is said to grow hungry, he is then shut up till sun-set to feed and rest; late at night the temple is again closed, and the god is left to his slumber till another day. The vessels from which he is ministered to are of silver and gold, and his establishment is altogether a very costly one. When winter sets in, the temple is closed, the priests decamp to warmer quarters, and return again the next year, to disgorge the hidden treasures of the temple from its vaults, and to fatten again upon the credulity of fresh pilgrims.

If it be an achievement to visit the spot where Thebes once stood, what will our readers say to visiting the city of the old Patriarch Shem—the city of Bamiyan! In this wonderful land of the Himalayas—this most ancient of ancient centres of human life, strength, and religious forms, learning, wisdom, and riches,—is ancient Bamiyan, a city, like Thebes, cut out of an insulated mountain, eight days' journey from Cabul, on the road to Bablac. Musulman fanaticism has destoyed much that time had spared, yet there remains more than enough to satisfy the traveller after "classical" objects, and wonder-working evidences of antiquity. This ancient city consisted of vast numbers of dwellings carved out of the rock, many of them of extraordinary dimensions Some of them are still adorned with niches and carvings in relievo, others have paintings upon their walls. We learn from the Ayeen Akbery that there are some 12,000 of these recesses in the valley around it, and many of these are highly finished. Within two gigantic niches of the mountain are two colossal statues, the one eighty *ells* high, the other fifty, or perhaps more correctly *cubits*. Some distance from these enormous statues is a third about fifteen cubits high. The Buddhists assert they are the Statues of Shama and his disciple Salsala; the Hindus say that they are Bhim and his consort; the Musulmans, that they are Adam and Eve, and the third, their son Seth, whose tomb is shown near Bahlac. It is also said they existed in the time of Noah! The drapery of the statues is covered with embroidery. One leg of the male statue is much broken, for the Musulmans never pass by without firing at them. Between the legs of the male figure is a door leading into a spacious temple, described by some travellers as capacious enough to hold the camp equipage and baggage of an army! The surrounding valley is covered with the broken remains of hundreds of other statues. The Persians believe this city must have existed before the deluge; the Buddhists declare it was built by Shama, or Shem; and Abraham is said originally to have relided there, before he journeyed to the sand of shepherds, or Palisthan, in the West. The sacred history of the Persians places their holy teachers and the first temples ever erected by mankind in this spot.

Again, some thirteen miles North West of Jalálábad the tomb of Lamech is shown to travellers to this very day. The tomb is about forty cubits in length; according to the Scriptures, Lamech lived "seven-hundred and seventy-seven years." Beneath this tomb is a vault of the same dimensions, with a small door, which is kept closed out of respect to the patriarch. Sultan Mahomed, of Ghazni, constantly hearing of the miracles daily performed at this tomb, determined to destroy it, but when he discovered it was the resting place of Lamech the father of Noh he desisted. In Oude, on the banks of the Gogra, are shown the tombs of Noah, Job and Seth; whether these be the veritable burial places of those ancient personages or not, cannot be ascertained, but it is not a little remarkable that they should be preserved and venerated, *as such*, to this day. If we turn to the Book of Job, all the information we obtain of his abode is, that it was "in the land of Uz," but if we peruse the history carefully we cannot fail to be struck with the eminently *Indian* tone of the whole narrative. In the Mosaic account of the antediluvian history of mankind we find great notice taken of the posterity of Cain, who "handled the harp and the organ," who were "instructors of artificers in brass and iron," and who possessed much cattle; while little is recorded there of the pious Seth and his people, who "began to call upon the name of the Lord." The same prominence is given to the posterity of Cain in the *Puranas*—the ancient scriptures of the people of India.

ENGLISH MANAGEMENT OF NATIVE ESTATES.

(*From the Pioneer, Feb.* 21.)

WE have before us some interesting documents relative to one of the largest private properties in the world. A gross rental of over a hundred and seventy thousand pounds sterling would be a princely income even in England, and in India, where pomp is cheaper, it is sufficient for the dignity of an independent sovereign. Not quite five years ago the owner of this revenue died in poverty. For some time he had been living on small sums borrowed from his dependants, and on one occasion he was reduced to begging a loan of £30 from the present manager of his estates. The property had been assigned away, piece by piece, under fictitious leases, to the hangers-on of the palace; its titled master, enervated by indolence and utterly incapable of making an effort to save himself, lived in dependence to the domestics whose fortune he had made; suffering constant indignities at the hand of usurers, and realising every hour of his life that the downfall of his family had come. The rent-roll was merely nominal. On any demand being made upon the tenants for rent they met it with monstrous countermands for services rendered or for supplies to the palace; the estate was considerably over half-a-million sterling in debt; assets there were none save the furniture of the palace; and the Maharajah, in the midst of almost regal pomp, spent his last days in degrading apprehension of a debtor's prison. Fortunately for himself, still more fortunately for the ancient family he represented, in this juncture he died, and the estates passed under the care of the Court of Wards. A great deal has been said of late both for and against this institution, and it may be interesting to many, after so much discussion regarding its theoretical propriety, to hear something of its practical work.

The Court of Wards found the estates of Durbungah unable to support the family from day to day, much less to pay off the accumulated debts of many generations. Hosts of retainers, poor relations, and hangers-on swarmed about the palace, all with claims against the property, vociferous and half-starved. The two heirs had to be maintained in a way befitting their rank; borrowing had been tried so often, that no one was willing to lend, and for years the custom had been to raise just enough to discharge the Government revenue on quarter-days at ruinous interest, and then to allow things to go on as they might until the final crash should come. The first thing for the Government to do, on entering on its responsibilities as guardian of the minors, was to find out who had, and who had not, a title to be maintained at the cost of the estate. Claims were scrutinised, parasites and useless ministers of pomp dismissed, the palace cleared of its hungry throng, and the boys provided with a modest establishment, organised with a view both to their future position and their present embarrassment. The next thing to be done was to find out the real value of the property. Fictitious leases were disputed, and the Court of Wards let out the whole available estates to farmers who gave security for the payment of their rent. The property had not been a year under an efficient English manager before he discovered that, instead of there being a large annual deficit, there would be a considerable surplus, and the process of paying off the debt began. What the debt really amounted to was a very difficult matter to ascertain. The late Maharajah never troubled himself with his affairs—indeed, his only hope of quiet lay in never interfering, and letting things go to ruin as they might, and his officers took very good care that no records in the palace should enable the Government to disprove any claims for debt If these claims had been minutely scrutinised, there is little doubt many would have been found false and most of them exaggerated. But no evidence could be got out of men who, were, one and all, banded together to plunder their master, and the debts of the estate, finally admitted, considerably exceeded half a million sterling. In a little more than four years the English manager has managed to pay off this enormous sum from the revenue of a property which, for a long time, had been unable to discharge even its own land-tax; and the heir to an estate, whose last proprietor, not five years ago, had to beg the loan of a few pounds, is now in possession of an unencumbered revenue, which last year amounted to over two hundred thousand pounds sterling. The fixed rent-roll, as we previously observed, exceeds a hundred and seventy thousand pounds, and from this sum not a penny has to be deducted except the land-tax and a small sum of two hundred per annum.

But this is not all. Long-standing claims, "which the Maharajahs were too ignorant or too indolent to contest"—we quote the Board of Revenue's words—"and which were never contested until the Court of Wards appeared upon the scene," have now been investigated, and nearly three hundred thousand pounds sterling recovered for the estate. "It is not often," continues the Board, "that it falls to the lot of the officers of the Government to have the opportunity of rescuing from destruction such an estate as this." The question is now not—how can the deficit be liquidated, but how can the surplus be best expended? Common sense would predict, and experience has taught, that an accumulation of a large sum of ready money is not the best of things for an Indian heir to get into his hands. Lads of eighteen—the period of majority for State wards—surrounded by panders, flatterers, and all the corrupting influences of the *zenana*, neither know the value of money, nor how rightly to spend it. "As to the future, the Board quite agree with what they understand to be the opinion of Government, that, so far as the law allows it, the accruing profits of the estate should be expended on the construction of roads, bridges, and reservoirs, and other such works for the improvement of the estate and benefit of the tenantry, rather than investments in Government securities, which are likely to be only a temptation to extravagance on the part of the Maharajah when he attains his majority." The purchase of land is not, in the opinion of the manager, advisable, as the tenures of India are so complicated, title-deeds so imperfect, and fraudulent dispositions of real property so common, that to purchase shares in estates or small properties, which are the usual forms in which land comes into the market, is, in five cases out of six, to purchase a law-suit. This statement, by the head officer of the largest estate under Government management, deserves attention. After nearly a century of British legislation, it would appear that the state of real property, although better than when we found it, is still so bad as to be an insecure investment for capital.

The heirs to these vast estates are two boys. The eldest, about eight years of age, succeeds to the title and the main portion of the property; the youngest will be entitled to a princely maintenance; the children are both learning English along with their mother-tongue, and take great pride in showing off their little attainments of reading, writing, and repeating poetry. "They are healthy, active, ride on ponies, play with rabbits, birds, toys, &c.; much as English children do. The rooms in which they live are airy, healthy and clean, and around the palace large gardens are in process of being laid out. I am also glad to say," continues the manager, "that both brothers are amiable, gentle, and well-bred."

Meanwhile material improvements are everywhere going on. An extensive school and hospital bear witness that, while debts have been paid off, they have been liquidated by means of exact supervision, and not by any illiberal refusal to recognise the duties of the family's high position. An English Engineer is to be entertained to direct the public works which have been commenced in various parts of the estate; a tutor of high standing will be secured to conduct the boys' education; and while the herd of worthless hangers-on have been got rid of, no just claim to a provision has been overlooked. The uncles, originally, it is said, bitter opponents of English management, live in the palace, and have now, to quote the manager's report, "thrown aside every shred of bad feeling or opposition."

Such are the results of four and a half years of English management. The burdens of the tenantry have been lessened, for the system of farming out the estates proved in practice to be oppressive to the cultivators; roads, bridges and tanks have been constructed; a school and hospital liberally maintained; the ancient palace, lately tottering to the ground, repaired; half-a-million of debt paid off; and one of the noblest families of Bengal rescued from the brink of destruction, to which the follies, vices and extravagance of the last few generations had brought it.

AN EIGHT DAYS' PILGRIMAGE IN THE BUSH.

(*From the Bathurst Times January* 6.)

OUR readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. Rothwell, who was lost in the neighbourhood of the Fish River Caves, on Christmas Day, has escaped from the danger which threatened him. After eight days' travelling through the bush and scrub, he managed to reach Hartley, whence he took coach to Bathurst, and arrived in town last Thursday. As Mr. Rothwell's experiences during his wandering—the shifts he was put to, and the means he adopted to overcome the difficulties he encountered—might be of use to any, who by misfortune should, at a future time, be similarly situated, we have obtained from him a detailed account of his proceedings, which we lay before our readers. Mr. Rothwell states that, in following Messrs. Sparrow and Wilson, who were somewhat ahead of him—when they started to return to Bathurst about four in the afternoon—he took a wrong track which he pursued for about ten minutes, and then, as it occurred to him that he might be going wrong, he gave a cooey. He heard the shout answered, he says, by two distinct cooeys; but as Mr Sparrow avers that neither he nor Wilson heard the cry and did not answer, the response must have been produced by echoes. Thinking his companions were a-head, he kept on the track until it died out, and then finding another, he followed it till dark, when he found himself on the edge of a swamp. It began to rain, and he passed a most miserable night on the following morning, the weather was thick and a drizzling rain was falling, so that he could not see the sun. Between four and five he started to find the track he missed on the previous evening, determining to follow it back to the caves, if possible. Every track, however, ran out, and his horse was so dead beat that he had to pull him along. Making a panuikin full of tea, he drank it, and having fixed in his own mind the direction, in which he thought the Fish River Creek ought to lie, he determined to make for it. At ten o'clock, as he was leading the horse, he found that he had left the pouch on the saddle unbuckled, and that the tea had fallen out. (Mr. Rothwell had his watch with him, and so was enabled to note the particular time each event happened.) At three p.m., he came upon a stream which he took to be the Fish River, and under that impression, decided to follow it down, believing that sooner or later he must reach some settlement. By half-past five, he had entered an entirely different kind of country—steep rocky ranges, exceedingly difficult to travel—and here his horse, which he had been leading all day, for he was so knocked up that it was endless to attempt riding him fast, broke down. The unfortunate wanderer managed to get him to the top of the second range, when, from continued dragging and pulling, the bit broke in the horse's mouth, and it became necessary to leave him. It will be remembered that in our last issue we reported that some tea and sugar and sperm candles were found on the top of one of the ridges. Mr. Rothwell says that, on finding the tea was gone, he threw away two pieces of sperm candle that were in the pouch, for he was vexed to find that the tea, which was of so much consequence to him, was lost, while the sperm candle, that was of no use to him was preserved. Some of the sugar was spilt, but he had about a pound of it left, and nearly the whole of this he ate during the day, finishing it next (Wednesday) morning. Before turning the horse adrift, he took the saddle-cloth from him, and in order that some clue might be afforded of his whereabouts, in case the horse should be found before he reached any homestead, he cut on one of the saddle-flaps the words, "Hard up for grub—shall follow down the river as a last resource. T. Rothwell, with E. Webb, Bathurst." Night came on, and gathering some leaves from the trees, the poor fellow made a bed, but he got no sleep. On Wednesday morning he breakfasted on the remainder of the sugar, with some cold water, and resumed his journey, following the course of the river, the country being still rocky and mountainous, and the river very tortuous. He had nothing to eat during the day, and at night, feeling very hungry, determined to try and make tea from some herbs that were growing around. Luckily, he had a pannikin and a box of matches with him so he made a stew, but the concoction was so bitter and nauseous that he could not touch it. That night he slept very little. On Thursday, as he was walking by the edge of the river, he stung himself with some nettles, and then remembered having heard that the tender leaves of this plant were sometimes used as food, and that they were wholesome and nutritious. He was getting very weak from want of sustenance, and at once determined to try the nettles. He stewed some and found them quite palatable, and the broth equally agreeable; and to this discovery he certainly owed his life, for upon them alone he subsisted for four days and a half. He needed considerable strength to make his way through the country he was then in, for it was exceedingly difficult travel. He was compelled, for hours together, to jump from rock to rock, sometimes wading in the river, crossing it and recrossing it half a dozen times in a mile of its course, and at others climbing steep banks, in order that he might not lose sight of the stream. He repeatedly felt as if he wanted some more substantial food, though the nettles, he found, were sufficient to keep him alive. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday were but a repetition of the experiences of Thursday. The traveller's boots were getting very much worn, and he was afraid they would fall to pieces. He was not very footsore, but his feet were always hot and stiff of a morning. To relieve this, he used to open his socks and pour pannikins of water into them, and this always had a refreshing effect. During this time, he lived entirely upon the nettles. The country presented similar characteristics, with cattle tracks here and there leading along the banks of the river. He saw plenty of cattle and horses every day, and they were all fat and in splendid condition, for there was plenty of feed all around. On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, he suddenly saw a man on horseback coming down a point which led to the river. He was not more than forty yards from him when Rothwell cooeyed at the top of his voice. The man came towards him, and Rothwell told him what had happened to him. He proved to be a Mr. William Maxfield, a settler at Burragowrang, and he was then showing an old man who shortly came up, the way to Hartly. Maxfield gave Rothwell some damper and tea, and told him to his surprise, that he was on Cox's River, about seven miles from Burragowrang. After he had eaten as much as he required, Maxfield took him and the old man on the top of one of the ranges and showed them the Medlow gap, about ten miles off. Hartley being sixteen miles farther on. The two at once started off, and reached the gap without any difficulty by night fall, and they camped there for the night. On Tuesday morning the old man who had, it seems, travelled the same road thirty-four years ago, and again seven years, since, took the leadership; but he proved so bewildered that, instead of fetching the Medlow hut, which they made for, he came down upon Cox's River again, and thus they lost eight hours, from four A. M. till noon, in useless travelling. The old fellow admitted then that he did not know where he was; but proposed that they should follow the river. Rothwell objected to this, and said he should get on to the ranges, to see if he could discern the Hartley mountains. The old man declined to accompany him, and as he persisted in following the course of the river, of which Rothwell had had quite enough, they parted company. The old man, it seems, had a horse and plenty of rations with him, but Rothwell started off empty-handed. Ascending the highest range near him, which proved to be the best he could have chosen for, though upon reaching its summit a thunderstorm which was going on beneath him obscured the atmosphere so that he could not see any distance, till when the weather cleared, in a quarter of an hour he made out the Hartley ranges quite distinctly. He at once took the bush in the direction in which these mountains lay, and in about a quarter of an hour was fortunate enough to come upon the fence of the Medlow estate, that he and the old man had been searching for all day, and then for the first time in his wanderings he came upon a well defined dray track. Following this for about six miles, he reached the residence of Mrs. M'Eveney, and afterwards that of Mr. and Mrs. Trew, and the next day (Wednesday) he got into Hartley, telegraphed to Mr. Webb announcing his safety, and reached Buthurst again on Thursday, by the coach.

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A VINDICATION OF DRYDEN.*

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In turning over the controversial works to which every great writer like Macaulay gives rise, one is struck with the fact that there is a despotism of brains as of bayonets. The great writer is of course by no means necessarily in the wrong about the matters on which he is attacked. Nay, the natural presumption is that he is in the right; for otherwise the world of thought would be a mere chaos. But what we mean is that where he does err, it is next to impossible—at least for a very long time—to get his errors exposed and acknowledged.

He is so superior to the man who came forward against him, he handles his weapon with such dexterity and grace, that the spectators are ashamed to side with mediocrity even when they inclined to think that mediocrity has the better cause. Macaulay, for instance, was eminently the sort of author who at once provoked antagonism and tempted men to become antagonists. His tone was intensely positive and self-assured, and he spoke out in such a thorough-going way all that he had to urge that it looks temptingly easy at the first glance to convict him of exaggeration. Yet we doubt whether a single one of his assailants has gained anything like a real triumph over him. He has escaped from the consequences of his most daring deeds, very much as a criminal escaped early in the present century by the obsolete but not unrepealed privilege of wager of battle. The criminal had committed a murder, but who was to fight him? Just so Macaulay may have been guilty of the slaughter of Marlborough. His hands may have been imbrued in the respectable blood of Penn. But where were Marlborough and Penn to look for adequate champions? Mr. Paget was perhaps the best of them. But the immediate charm of the offender's brilliant vigour is still too strong for Mr. Paget. Some generations must pass before the world will have made up its mind as to the cases in which the favourite historian of Queen Victoria's time was in the wrong.

In the treatise which has suggested these observations, an Edinburgh lawyer has undertaken to plead the cause of Dryden. Dryden's genius Macaulay thoroughly relished. He never, indeed, reprinted his special essay on him—probably because he doubted the soundness of some views on poetry in general to which he had too rashly committed himself there. But he frequently expresses high admiration of particular poems, and he even says of a passage in one of them that there are not eight finer lines in Lucretius. Dryden's character, however, he treated with peculiar severity. He thought him an interested sycophant and a hypocritical renegade. And he paid the great man the compliment of assailing him in his very best manner. The knights in Froissart choose their finest lances when they are going to tilt with Boucicaut. It would be difficult to find happier specimens of Macaulay's manner than some of the passages in which he discusses Dryden's conversion. If that conversion had been sincere, he argues, his subsequent writings would have been purer than his previous ones. But this was not so, he says; and he goes on: "What was bad became worse in his versions. What was innocent contracted a taint from passing through his mind. He made the grossest satires of Juvenal more gross, interpolated loose descriptions in the tales of Boccaccio, and polluted the sweet and limpid poetry of the Georgics with filth that would have moved the loathing of Virgil." It is difficult to transcribe the last of these sentences without recurring to the reflection with which we set out, and asking what chance your ordinary polemic has against a rhetorician so dexterous? The defence of Macaulay against Dryden deserves a pen like that of Dryden himself. Mr. Skelton is entirely unequal to the occasion. The best point in his case he owes to Mr. Robert Bell. Macaulay had said that Dryden became a Catholic because James the Second would do nothing for him; and that immediately on his conversion he received a pension. But Mr. Bell produced an Exchequer warrant proving that the pension was granted by Charles and continued by James before the conversion took place. This discovery removes the worst features of the charge; though it still leaves it possible that Dryden became a convert in order that the pension might be renewed, and in the hope of future favours. Such possibilities can only be decided upon from the general tenor of the life and conversation of the persons accused. Now, the warmest admirers of Dryden will hardly contend that, though a thoroughly loveable and amiable, he was a very high-minded man. He was not the citizen

Qui libera posset
Verba animi proferre, et vitam impendere vero.

He seems, like certain other great men, among whom Cicero and Bacon must be numbered, to have wanted that sterner fibre of virtue which has belonged to some who command less personal sympathy. But it is one thing to be weak and another thing to be base. There is a difference between believing that Dryden's theological opinions sat easy on him and were the result of a natural delight in the intellectual exercise by which opinions are balanced one against another, and believing that he was capable in cold blood, and without any other motive, of changing his religion for hire. The truth probably lies between the two views; and ambition may have helped to make him decide on a change, towards which he was honestly impelled by the weight of reason and the influence of ancient authority. But—and this is characteristic of such "answers" as that before us—while Macaulay dogmatizes with power on one side, Mr. Skelton dogmatizes feebly on the other. He not only adds nothing of the least consequence to what has already been urged on Dryden's behalf by Malone, Johnson, Scott, Mr. Robert Bell, and other writers; but he makes weak admissions and evades some important duties imposed on him by his high and difficult task. He absolutely—while defending Dryden's morality—*admits* the fact of "his intrigue with Mrs. Reeve the actress,"—a story for which there is no authority whatever, and the source of which was some anonymous gossip in the *Gentleman's Magazine* nearly half a century after Dryden's death. Then, in discussing the morality of the poet's writings, he thinks it sufficient to say that "if his writings were immoral, so, it must be admitted, were the contemporary literature." But this excuse is more hackneyed than reasonable. Perhaps it would be hardly fair to compare Dryden in these respects with such contemporaries as Milton and Clarendon. He was a writer for the stage and town, and as such was entitled to considerable licence. But if his translations of Juvenal, complained of by Macaulay, be compared with those of Holyday published still earlier it will be seen that where Holyday, to use his own expression, "veils" his author, Dryden adds breadth to his broadest comedy and warmth to his warmest colour. A scholarly vindicator would have shown some critical acumen here. He would probably have pleaded that had Dryden deliberately selected "the grossest" satires of Juvenal to translate he would not have passed over (as he did pass over) the ninth. There is something, too, to be said for him in the matter of the Georgics, where he sinned more from mere coarseness than from any worse impulse. Above all, why not have produced the old man's expression of regret for all such failings of any kind in the preface to one of his latest works, the "Fables?" "I have pleaded guilty," he says there, "to all thoughts and expressions of mine which can be truly argued of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, *and retract them*. . . It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause when I have so often drawn it for a good one." These admissions prove that Dryden did not think the age to which he belonged a sufficient excuse for his frailties; and a generous critic will be apt to think that his penitence says something for the honesty of his conversion. But Mr. Skelton lets judgment go by default as to many important points, and, omitting the only tolerable pleas of which the case admits, enters into an argument to show that a "sincere change of creed" is not "necessarily accompanied by a change of life." Surely this is dangerous doctrine, and if pushed to extremes might prove that it did not matter what religion a man belonged to one way or the other. St. Paul, we suspect, would have looked askance at a convert of Athens or Corinth who professed an entire adhesion to the new faith, but went on frequenting the porneion, and writing imitations of the "Lysistrata" over endless cups of Pramnian, as if nothing had happened.

On the whole, then, the question of Macaulay's justice or injustice to Dryden remains precisely where it was. And though the splendid powers of such an author make him often unfairly injurious to reputations, still those very powers bring a certain punishment along with them. They expose their possessor to assaults, in the form of vindications of people criticised by him, which would never have appeared had not the assailant hoped to attract notice by "answering" a renowned writer.

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* "John Dryden. A Defence." By John Skelton, Advocate. (London: Longman and Co. 1865.)

A man having a very stingy wife, she, on one occasion, received his friends in the drawing-room with a single candle. "Be pleased, my dear," said he, "to let us have another candle, that we may see where the other stands."

Reason Why.—A pedlar asked an itinerant poulterer the price of a pair of fowls. "Five shillings." "In my dear country, my darlin', you might buy them for a shilling a piece." "Why don't you remain in your own dear country, then?" "Case we have no shillings, my jewel."

Warranted a Fast Colour.—At the Fenian trials this week Mr. Dowse, Q.C., in dealing with the evidence of Pierce Nagle, denounced him as a living and incarnate liar, an informer of the blackest dye, a thrice-dyed liar, and thrice-dyed traitor."

A chess problem published by the Philadelphia Fair paper, is the most complicated in the records of the game. The proposition is—"White to move, and compel black to checkmate in eighteen moves." This must be an allusion to the distant date when the nigger will check the white man. A pity Miss Bright won't live to see it!

Friendship.—"That's a stupid brute of yours, John," said a Scotch minister to his parishioner, the peat-dealer, who drove his merchandise from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey; "I never see you but the creature is braying." "Ah, sir," said the peat-dealer, "ye ken the heart's warm when frien's meet."

After Burke had finished his extraordinary speech against Warren Hastings, the latter (according to his private secretary, Mr. Evans,) wrote the following sarcastic impromptu:—

"Oft have we wondered that on Irish ground
No poisonous reptile ever yet was found;
The secret stands revealed in Nature's work—
She saved her venom to create a *Burke!*"

Sponges.—It may surprise the reader to be informed that the quantity of sand he finds in a new sponge has not been enclosed there by the animal or vegetable during its growth, but is an adulteration practised by the agents and merchants who purchase the sponge from the divers, in order to increase its weight and their profit. I seen, in the islands of Symi, Calymno, and Khalki, as well as elsewhere, the recently arrived cargoes of several sponge-boats undergoing the process of adulteration before packing. The sand having been imported from some spot known to yield it of the fineness requisite for the purpose is mixed with water, in which there is a little gelatine or gum, to enable the sponges to take up and retain it the better, and without being detectable afterwards; the sponges are then well kneaded in it, so as to fill up their minute pores; they are then dried in the sun, and packed very closely together in goat's-hair sacks, of an open texture, that the sand, as it becomes detached from the sponges by the motion of their transit, may escape, and prevent detection by the European trader. In this way a hundred weight of sponges in their dry state will be so sanded as to weigh more than a ton before they are packed for exportation to Europe.—*Travels and Researches in Crete.*

The oldest Duke is the Duke of Northumberland, aged 87; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 18. The oldest marquis, the Marquis of Westmeath, aged 80; the youngest, the Marquis of Ely, aged 16. The oldest earl, the Earl of Onslow, aged 88; the youngest, the Earl of Charleville, aged 13. The oldest Viscount, Viscount Gough, aged 86; the youngest, Viscount Downe, aged 21. The oldest baron, Lord Brougham, aged 87; the youngest, Lord Rodney, aged 8. The oldest member of the Privy Council is Lord Brougham, aged 87; the youngest, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, aged 24. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Sir William Vernon, Bart., member for the county of Armagh, aged 83; the youngest, the Earl of Tyrone, member for Waterford, aged 21. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, aged 83; the youngest, Sir James P. Wilde, aged 49. The oldest judge in Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, aged 89; youngest, Justice Keogh, aged 48. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session, the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice General, aged 72; the youngest, David Muir, Lord Muir, aged 54. The oldest archbishop, the Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 71; the youngest, the Archbishop of York, aged 46. The oldest bishop, the Bishop of Exeter, aged 88; the youngest, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, aged 46. The oldest baronet, Sir Stephen L. Hammick, aged 88; the youngest, Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, aged one year. The oldest civil and military knight is General Sir Arthur B. Clifton, aged 93; the youngest, Sir Charles T. Bright, aged 33.

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

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Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	
3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
2 do.	at	11¾d.	
1 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11½d.	

Deposits

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed Capital £500,000, with power to increase to £2,000,000 (Two Crores of Rupees).

Capital Called up £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Board of Directors.

Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

Bombay Agency.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's do.	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

Deposit.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

Commission and Agency Business.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	1d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
On demand	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
On Scotland On Ireland	do. do.	2s.	0½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		2s.	0½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—Capital: Seventy-Five Lacs of Rupees (£750,000) in 30,000 Shares of Rupees 250 (£25) each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhughwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.

Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Branches { London...... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Incorporated by Royal Charter *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each* (with power to increase to £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s.	0½d.	"
3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्यांक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 in 40,000 Shares of £100 each, of which only £25 is to be called up.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

Directors.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

London.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Liverpool......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Manchester...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
Scotland.......The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per cent.	per annum		
Do. 9 do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4 do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3 do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital.—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	1½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	1½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	1½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s.	0½d.	"
Do. " Demand	2s.	0½d.	
Do. Scotland "	2s.	0½d.	
Do. Ireland "	2s.	0½d.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3	"	"
Do. 6 "	4	"	"
Do. 12 "	5	"	"

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, Rampart Row.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs, (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. Loysel's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th,* 1857.

"The Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. Loysel, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. Loysel, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th,* 1856.

"Loysel's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th,* 1857.

"Loysel's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th,* 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs.	10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	"	13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented	"	17
To hold four Pints, with measure	"	23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	"	31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs.	24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	"	28
To hold three Pints	"	35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs.	22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	"	30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	"	24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs.	35
To hold two Pints	"	40
Do. Superior	"	45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	"	65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. Soundy and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.

7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each, (with power to increase.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted, Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5	per cent. per annum.
"	6	"	6	" "
"	9	"	7	" "
"	12	"	8	" "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper storied BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, No. 6, sea side, now in occupation of Mr. H. Smith. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASEER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Matheran, "UPNA COTTAGE" and HILL-SIDE, furnished. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (from the 10th March), an airy small OFFICE, in No. 15, Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. H. B. Elsam. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the LOWER APARTMENT of a HOUSE at Cawasjee Patell Street. Rent Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

AN AUSTRALIAN KANGAROO DOG AND SLUT; also three RETRIEVERS, for SALE. To be seen at C. STEVEN'S, Veterinary Surgeon, Baboola Tank.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE,—A very superior made CARRIAGE, can be used as an open one during the fine weather, and a close one (with door, windows, &c., complete) during the monsoon, by Kesterton, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of fast Chesnut Arab HORSES and HARNESS complete. Enquire of Mr. J. W. REYNALDS, Surgeon, 299 Middle Colaba.

Colaba, 20th February 1866.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

Agents.

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. Barton and Guestier, Bordeaux:—

St. Julien	Rs. 16	per doz.
Margaux	" 20	"
Batailly	" 32	"

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

7, Church Lane, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. dry	"	"	" 35
Do. good	"	"	" 30
SHERRY, dry	"	"	" 25
Do. pale	"	"	" 25
Do. do.	"	"	" 18
CLARET, Breakfast	"	"	" 12
BRANDY,	"	"	" 24
Do.	"	"	" 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	"	"	" 26
Tent Wine	"	"	" 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	"	"	" 22
A good Wine	"	"	" 18
do.	"	pts.	" 11
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	qts.	" 36
do.	"	pts.	" 16
Noyeau	"	qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	" 21
Ditto	"	pts.	" 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	"	" 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY		to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
		"	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	"	"	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	"	"	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	"	"	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	"	"	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	"	"	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE and HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. " Do.		19
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		35
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule,		15
Do. Yellow Seal		28
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		35
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 26th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

James Hartley & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1854.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

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Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

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Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

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Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
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Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to

LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Society's Safeguard.—Whatever the disease may be, wherever it may discover itself, whether externally or internally, its victims may enter on Professor Holloway's treatment with hearts full of hope that every day will bring some amelioration of the infirmity. For the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, abrasions, eruptions, abscesses, glandular swellings, and the generality of throat and chest complaints, the Ointment need only to be used according to the instructions to insure a successful issue to the illness, and a desirable restoration of health and strength. In all disorders which have been of long duration Holloway's Pills should be taken, they powerfully stimulate the circulation, rouse the needful nervous energy, and induce reparative action.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

Just Landed ex "Mary Stenhouse."

A very handsome and light new Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, with lamps, by Jones of Southampton.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, Senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C-Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One (slighly used) light Miniature Brougham, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

One elegant Buggy on C-Spring, by Henderson & Co.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

Two very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaetons, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

Also Just Unpacked.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

19th February 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT and MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Matches contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

Bryant and May's Royal Wax Vestas, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

Bryant and May's "Jonkopings Tandstickors," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

Bryant and May, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

Bryant and May, Fairfield Works, Bow, London, E.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very small and neat English-built Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in Front, Venetians to side, and open back, with lamps and shaft, by W. Kings and Co., Long Acre. The Brougham purposely built for one Horse.

A very neat and light small four seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, surrounding double venetians in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to Match with lamps and shafts, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto Ditto by E. Kesterton Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Ditto by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A very handsome and new fashion small Waggonate or Landau Sociable, to make a open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newnhamson, patent, Bath.

A small new English-built miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venetians in every directions with lamps, pole, and shaft.

A very handsome and light new Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kindless.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis. Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

Also,

Property of a Gentleman.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto second hand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

The both Carriages imported in last November and December 1865.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long acre, with a fast trotting strong dark bay Galloway and a set of nearly new Plated Mounted Harness, either to be sold separately or complete. The Phaeton imported in November last, to be seen three hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also Just unpacked.

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted Plated on white Metals, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip, Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps &c.

Also,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP "MARIA GRAY." The Property of His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the good Ship *Maria Gray,* now lying, open to inspection in the Bombay Harbour, together with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c. She is Coppered and Copper-fastened.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale. For further particulars as to the conditions and terms of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1.—The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2.—The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid the next day whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms, of the undersigned, next the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.

A charming miniature LANDAU.

Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.

An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 30 feet chain.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 27th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300	Pieces	T. Cloths.
700	"	Grey Shirtings.
700	" "	Madapollams.
300	" "	Jaconets.
16	"	Woollen Cloth.
7	cases	T. R. Sarries.
2	"	Alabaster Vases.
1	case	Pictures in gilt frames.
4	"	Union Cloth.
1	"	Saddles.
1	"	Bridles.
7	Bales	Water Twist.

By order of Messrs. Peel, Cassells & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Nursey Ramchund:—G / 1139, 1140, 1143, 1146, 1156—5 Bales No. 30 Water Twist

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Mahomedally Tyabjee:—

11 cases of Beads.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 27th February 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, all the handsome Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel A. M. Murray, Royal Artillery.

The same comprises Star Cut Glassware, Decanters, Rich Blue and Buff flowered Dinner Set, Blue and Crimson Tea Sets, White and Pink Dessert Set, Patian Jugs, &c, best Plated Round Hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Tea and Coffee Urns, Salvers, Butter Pots, a Mahogany Box containing Plated Spoons, Forks, and Knives, plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Morocco case containing Fish Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Table for 10 persons, Camp Tables, carved Sideboard, Whatnots, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Rich Table and Reading Lamps, carved Drawingroom Table, Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Plated double light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamp with drops, Easy, Predieu, and Folding Chairs, English Brussels, Persian, and Cambay Carpets, Sofa Table, China Jars, Ornaments and Vases, Engravings in Maple, Gilt and other Frames, Carved four posts Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes and Hanging Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Crockery, &c., Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Tin Air-tight Boxes, Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Book Shelf, Hanging Punkahs, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, few Plants in pots, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built double seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole, &c, by Varty and Wilson, Liverpool.

A pair of grey Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted Harness.

One Buggy by Stewart, a fast trotter Black Arab Horse, a set of Harness, double and single Harness, Bridles, a single-poled Tent with double Walls, &c.

A First-class Landau Sociable, by "Milner" of Liverpool, expressly built to order. Cost £250 exclusive of all expenses.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee, *in Re* Cassiram Ramjee and others, a quantity of Iron Rails and Chairs, Wooden Sleepers, Window Shutters and Frames, Bellows, Wooden Posts, 5 Sheds covered with tiles, and Cadjan Stables, Benches, 4 Country Chunam pounding Machines, a quantity of Stones, Water Pipes, and sundry articles.

SALE OF HANDSOME AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE, A SPLENDID PIANO, &c.

At No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a splendid Piano, &c., the property of Mrs. McAuley, leaving Bombay, at her residence, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liqueur Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Card, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Predieu and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, What-nots, Screens, Sideboard, four post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Mahogany Square Piano, Cutlery, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday next, the 24th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, and THURSDAY next, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executors, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the late Spencer Compton, Esq., at his late residence at Malabar Hill; the same comprises Rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jugs, Goglets, Ice Plates, Preserve Pots, Fruit Dishes, &c. two handsome Blue or Gold Dinner Services, also another Ditto a Blue and Gold Breakfast Set, Two Handsome Dessert Services, Cheese Stands, Crab Dish, &c., a Set of Dish Covers containing 8 Hot Water Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Spirit Barrel and waggon, Bottles Waggons, Cruet, Soy, Sauce, Pickle and Liqueur Frames, Tea Set, Egg Boiler, Beer Mugs, Bottle Flaggons, Fire Stands, Mustard Pots, Fish Carver, Mahogany Cases of Dessert Knives and Forks, Tumbler and Glass Covers, Single, Double, and Treble Branched Candlesticks, &c., Set of best English made King and Victoria Pattern Silver Ware for six or twelve persons, best Ivory Handled Table Cutlery, &c., a Set of Blackwood Tables in 3 pieces, and 2 Centre leaves with Oval ends and Carved Legs for twenty-four persons, Round and Camp Ditto, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, Celeret, Diningroom Chairs, single and Double four Light Hanging and Table Argand and Reading Lamps, Circular, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, China Japanned Easy Chairs, Carved Blackwood, Easy, Predieu and Drawing Room Ditto, Folding and other Screens, Conversation Couches, Ottoman, Settees, Hat and Flower Stands, Chiffoniers, Book Shelves, a Mahogany square Piano Forte by C. H. Selroker, Brussel's Carpets and Rugs, Engravings in Frames, Camp and Children's Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Reclining Couches, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, an Iron Treasury Chest, Barometers, a six barrelled Revolver in case by J. Beattie, two double barrelled Guns and Rifle in cases by Westley Richards, a double barrelled Pistol in case Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, Plants, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A firstrate 4 seated English-built Brougham, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of handsome black fast-trotting Australian Horses (4 off,) height 15 hands.

An excellent English-built self-driving Phaeton, with lamps, cushions, pole and key, by Peters and Sons.

A pair of excellent fast trotting high caste grey Arab Horses (7 off) 15 hands high.

A light English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps and cushions.

A Madras-built hansome Cab, by Simpson and Company.

A very handsome grey Arab Buggy or Carriage Horse, 8 years old, height 14½.

A firstrate very high caste Arab chesnut Saddle Horse, 6 years old, height 14½.

Several sets of plated and covered buckle, double and single harness, ladies' and gentlemen's Saddles by Longdon, Garden and Son, Peat and Wilkinson and Kidd.

A firstrate Aden milk Cow and Calf.

Also a young Cow and 2 calves.

A Bhisty Bullock with pukhall.

A Pigeon house hut and Pigeons.

Also (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) The Yacht *Challenge.*

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM AND HORSE, &c., AT POONA. (BUND ROAD, CIVIL LINES.)

On TUESDAY, the 6th March next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence, No. 2, Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamestjee's Bungalows, Bund Road, Civil Lines, Poona, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of George Craig, Esquire; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dessert and Dinner Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Soup-Tureen, Hotwater, Curry, Liqueur, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Salvers, Tea Kettle, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, handsomely carved Open-worked Blackwood Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Dining, Sofa, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Presses, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Chairs covered with Damask, Screens, Teapoys, Tea-Caddy, Book-case, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Rocking Horse, a square Piano by Broadwood, Music Chair, a repeating Palanqueen Clock, Pictures, Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Ornaments, Vases, a double light hanging Argand Lamp, with Drops, single hanging and Table Ditto, two large Bedsteads, Camp Cots, a large Blackwood Screen in 12 pieces, Books, Coir Matting, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M. (if not previously sold), a Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, at Malabar Hill, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of Surgeon Major Miller, Presidency Surgeon, and Captain Nasmyth, R. E., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the Electric Telegraph Office, Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of Henry Wickham, Esq.

Full particulars of which will be given in future advertisements.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht "Challenge," the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th February 1866.

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